The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Another Conference of Sovereigns Projected.

Postal Treaty Between Prussia and the United States.

Arrest of Suspected Garibaldians by the Papal Authorities.

A General Amnesty Extended to the Cretan Insurgents.

PRUSSIA.

Another Conference of Sovereigns Projected.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor and Empress of the French, inviting them to meet him and the other Sovereigns of the North German States at some city in Germany hereafter to be designated.

Postal Treaty Between Prussia and the United States.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 13—Evening.

The negotiations which have been pending for the past two weeks between Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, on the part of the United States, and the Prussian Government, relative to a postal treaty between the two countries, have been satisfactorily completed.

An arrangement, having for its object the reduction of the present postage rates similar in its general features to the treaty recently completed with Great Britain, was interchangeably signed, but the time when it shall go into effect has not been made public.

Among the features of the new treaty are a reduction of the rates of postage fully one-third when the mails are dispatched between the United States and any of the German ports direct, and a reduction of one-half when the mails are carried *via* Great Britain.

The Presidency of the North German Parliament.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 14—Evening.

The selection of a President for the North German Parliament has not yet been made, but it is generally believed that the eminent statesman Prof. MARTIN E. SIMSON, who presided over the last Parliament, will be chosen to fill the same position during the present session.

ITALY.

Arrest of Suspected Parties by the Papal Authorities.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Many arrests of dangerous and suspected persons have been made by the Papal authorities at Viterbo, near the frontier of the Roman territory.

CANDIA.

A General Amnesty to the Greek Insurgents.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

A *firman* from the Sublime Porte, granting a general amnesty to the Greek insurgents in the Island of Candia, has just been officially promulgated.

The Turkish Government has concluded not to send to Candia, as was proposed, a mixed Commission, consisting of Ottoman and Greek members, to inquire into and report upon the grievances of the Cretans.

RUSSIA.

Comments of the Press on American Policy.

MOSCOW, Friday, Sept. 13.

The *Gazette*, of this city, in a leading article this morning, pays a high tribute to the United States for its course on the Cretan question, as exemplified by the recent resolutions of Congress, and regards the example of America as the beginning of a more healthy condition of affairs in Europe.

AUSTRIA.

Appointment of a New Minister to the United States.

VIENNA, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Count CHARLES VON FRANKENSTEIN, who is at present performing the duties of the Austrian Minister at Copenhagen, has been appointed Minister to Washington, *vice* Count WYDENBRUCK, relieved.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Preliminaries of the Abyssinian Expedition.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 14.

A telegram from Bombay announces that the first steamer of the Abyssinian expedition has left India for Abyssinia to explore the coast, take soundings and find suitable places for a landing.

Ten steamers, chartered by the Government, have already sailed from England for India, where they will be used to transport troops and munitions of war to Abyssinia.

Probable Loss of an American Vessel.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 14—Noon.

Papers and other articles, which were recognized as belonging to the bark *Enoch Benner*, Capt. BENNER, have recently been picked up at sea, off Cape Clear. The *Enoch Benner* sailed from this port on the 23d of August last for Boston. In the absence of any further particulars, it is feared the bark has been lost, with all on board.

The Great Clipper Race.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The usual annual race of clipper ships from China to London, with cargoes of the new crop of tea, has just been decided.

Sixteen ships started simultaneously. Early to-day the *Taeping* arrived at her dock, and thus won the honor of being the fastest ship.

The Doncaster Races—Last Day.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The Doncaster races have ended, and the meeting has been very successful.

The Nursery Plate, valued at £200, was won by *Welton*.

Hermit was the winner of the two hundred sovereigns, and *Freponier* of the Don stakes, valued at £200.

EGYPT.

Return of the Viceroy.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, Sept. 14.

A dispatch from Alexandria reports that His Royal Highness ISMAEL PASHA, the Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived at that city on his return from his extended visit to Western Europe, and that he was received with great rejoicings by his subjects.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 14—Noon.

Consols for money, 94¼.

The following quotations of American securities are made without reference to the New-York market, the report of yesterday's rates from New-York having failed up to this hour to come to hand:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds........73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares........76¾
Erie Railway Shares........45
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..21½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Sept. 14—Noon.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds for the issue of 1862 are selling at 76¼.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 14—2 P. M.

No advices have yet been received to-day in regard to the prices of American securities in the New-York market, and in the absence of such prices American securities remain at the same figures reported at noon, namely:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds........73¼
Illinois Central Railway shares........76¾
Erie Railway shares........45
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares.21½
Consols for money........94¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Sept. 14—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76¼ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 14—Noon.

Cotton is quiet. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales. The quotations are as follows: Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 13s. 6d. ℔ cental for White California. Corn, 37s. 6d. per quarter, for Mixed Western. Peas, 42s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian. Barley, 5s. 1d. ℔ 60 lbs., for American. Oats, 3s. 6d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American.

PRODUCE.—Resin, 7s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common American, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. Spirits of Petroleum 10d., and Standard White 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon for Pennsylvania and Canada. Cloverseed, 41s. ℔ cwt. for American.

PROVISIONS.—Cheese, 51s. ℔ cwt. for Middling American. Beef, 152s. 6d. ℔ 304 lbs. for prime Mess. Pork, 70s, ℔ 200 lbs. for prime City Mess. Lard, 50s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Middles.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 14—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 24s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton, for feeding. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d. Whale Oils, £40 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm, £115. Linseed Oil, £39 ℔ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 14—2 P. M.

Cotton is more active than at the opening, and the sales to-day will amount to 12,000 bales. The following are the prices: Middling Uplands, 9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d.

Breadstuffs are without change.

In the Provision market Beef has declined to 150s.

There are no changes to report in the prices of other articles.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Sept. 14—Noon.

Petroleum, 50½ francs ℔ barrel for Standard White.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Sept. 14—Evening.

The Petroleum market closed at a decline of 50 centimes, the closing quotation for Standard White being 52 francs ℔ bbl.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPT. 3.

The steamer *Deutschland*, from Bremen Aug. 31, *via* Southampton Sept. 3, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is two days' later than that received by the *China*.

The Admiralty authorities at Liverpool are actively engaged in preparing the steam transports for the expedition. So far are the arrangements perfected for the dispatch of the transports that several of the larger class of steamers intended to run between Bombay and Abyssinia will leave the Mersey for their final destination in the course of a few days. The *Sunday Gazette* says that it is believed in official circles to be quite impossible to have the arrangements connected with the Abyssinian expedition completed in time to allow of active operations being undertaken in November.

The Manchester *Guardian* states that the past week has been one of the most dull during the present year. Next week many of the Oldham mills will close for six days, and at Bolton there is a good deal of short time, which is increasing throughout the district.

The *Times* says, in alluding to the recent demonstrations in Ireland, that the Government have instituted prosecutions against the leaders, both of the Orangemen and of the Roman Catholics, who were concerned in the recent demonstrations in the North of Ireland.

The French Minister of War has issued orders, dated the 24th ult., to the commanders of the different regiments, to strike off the rolls all men under their command belonging to the guard and the line whose term of service expires in 1869, and to place them on the rolls of the reserve. Another decision has been issued, dated the 18th ult., increasing the number of six months' furloughs.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent declares that the stagnation in business at present in Paris is extraordinary. Great industrial enterprises, the public health, the supply of labor by which the million must live, cannot thrive and progress without some guarantee for the future.

The *Lemaine Financiere* says that the public have been struck by the almost melancholy tone of the Imperial words. The Emperor, more touched by events, and more frank than his intrepid advocate before the Chamber, who lately represented the policy of the Government as faultless and free from check, alluded to passing reverses and to black spots of the situation. The Bank of France shows what the country loses by a political situation which is not explained to it, but of which its instinct dreads the obscure consequences. The amount of specie in its coffers is 950,000,600. The portfolio hardly exceeds 450,000,000. In more prosperous times 400,000,000 of specie could lightly carry a portfolio of more than 780,000,000. Calculate what the country would gain by the circulation of 500,000,000 of metal now idle, and by the movement of work which would represent the difference existing in the portfolio of the Bank between the present sums of 450,000,000 and the natural sum of 700,000,000. The stagnation is deplorable; were it prolonged it would mark a painful pause in the development of the wealth of France.

A telegram from Berlin states that it is officially confirmed that the Prussian sloops *Hertha* and *Medusa* are to sail for the Mediterranean for the protection of North German subjects. The sloop *Augusta* proceeds on a similar mission to Mexico.

A dispatch from Berne announces that the Federal Department for Home Affairs will shortly make the Federal Council fresh proposals relative to the question of Alpine railways.

A telegram from Madrid, based upon official dispatches, states that CONTRERAS had crossed the French frontier at Luchon with his band of 500 men, who were all disarmed by the French authorities. The insurrection in Aragon and Catalonia was at an end. The rumor of a rising at Vigo is false, and the rest of the country is tranquil.

A telegram from St. Petersburg declares that an official denial is given to a statement of the *Courrier Français* that a concentration of Russian troops had taken place on the Austrian frontier. There has been nothing beyond ordinary movements of troops.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says that the King of the Greeks and the Czarewitch and his Consort will remain in that city until Sept. 7. Before returning to St. Petersburg the illustrious party will pay a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

A new circular of the Porte to the Powers announces the complete defeat of the Candian insurrection, and states that all that remains to be done is to reorganize the political administration of the island. An amnesty is to be granted to the Cretans who took part in the insurrection.

A telegram from Hong Kong announces that 70 native Christians are reported to be imprisoned at Nagasaki on account of their religion.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

The National Debt and Prospects of the Union.

The following communication from Commissioner DAVID A. WELLS appeared in the London newspapers of the 2d inst:

LANGHAM HOTEL, London, Aug. 30.

SIR: In the number of *Blackwood's Magazine* for July last there appeared an article entitled "The American Debt and Financial Prospects of the Union," which is so incorrect in its statements, and manifests so evidently a desire to assail and disparage the financial credit of the United States, that, as a citizen of that country and an officer of its Treasury, I ask the privilege for an opportunity to reply.

A Western American orator once defined the chief requisite for the making of a good stump speech to be "an entire ignorance of the subject under discussion." The writer in *Blackwood* referred to appears to have adopted the same standard of qualification as regards magazine literature, inasmuch as he gives his readers to understand that the property and income tax in the United States is levied at the differential rate of 5, 7 and 10 per cent.; that stamp-taxes are imposed on "trade circulars, photograph pictures and album portraits;" "that the income and property tax is the main reliance of the Government;" that the receipts of the Federal Treasury are less than its expenditure; that the amount of the National debt at the close of the war has never been definitely stated; and that to this day it "has never been clearly explained" whether the present amount of debt admitted by the American Secretary of the Treasury "be or not exclusive of greenbacks and other forms of Federal paper unrepresented by gold and silver."

Now, the truth in regard to these statements is: 1. That there is no differential income tax in the United States, and there has been none in the form stated by the writer in *Blackwood* for more than two years, the present rate being a uniform one of 5 per cent. 2. Stamp duties have never been imposed on trade circulars, and are not now imposed on either photographic pictures or album portraits. 3. The income and property tax is not now and never has been a main reliance of the Government. Thus, for example, the whole amount of revenue raised by various forms of taxation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866 (reduced to currency) was $561,572,266, of which amount the income tax yielded $61,071,000, or about 11 per cent. 4. The receipts of the Federal Treasury, so far from being less than its expenditures, have been, for every year since the close of the war, very far in excess of it, and this, too, with appropriations on the part of Congress of an unusual character. So ample, indeed, have been the receipts that not only has more than $250,000,000 (£50,000,000) of the principal of the public debt, existing at the close of the war, been absolutely paid off and extinguished, but there remains of surplus cash at this moment in the Treasury $85,000,000 of gold coin and $72,000,000 of currency; the whole, which could be made available at any moment, if thought proper, for the further cancellation and reduction of the principal of the debt.

The following table exhibits the exact receipts of the Federal Treasury from Internal Revenue and Customs' dues from the period of the inauguration of the system of internal taxation and the augmentation of the tariff in 1862–3 to the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1866:

	Internal Revenue. Currency.	Customs. Gold.
1863	$41,003,193	$69,059,642
1864	116,850,672	102,316,153
1865	211,129,529	84,928,260
1866	310,906,934	179,046,630

The above figures are official. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the receipts have not been officially made public, but they are known to have been substantially as follows:

Internal Revenue. Currency.	Customs. Gold.
$267,000,000	$173,000,000

At first glance these latter figures would seem to indicate a very considerable falling off in the revenue, and a consequent confirmation of the assertions of the writer in *Blackwood*; but a little examination of the subject and a comparison of results will show a condition of affairs, so far as Exchequer receipts are concerned, far more favorable than that of any former year, and without precedent in the financial history of any country. To understand how this can be it is necessary to recall the fact that, just prior to or during the last fiscal year, a very great reduction was made by Congress in the number and amount of internal taxes. Thus, at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, which commenced in December, 1866, taxes were abated or repealed, to an extent sufficient to occasion an annual loss of revenue (taking the returns of the preceding fiscal year as a precedent) of about $60,000,000, and at the second session of the same Congress, a still further reduction was made to an estimated extent of $40,000,000. Included among these last was an extensive reduction of the income tax—reducing the annual receipts from this source fully one-third—and, an entire abolition of all taxes upon iron and steel, and, in fact, upon all metals. It would, therefore, have been nothing but reasonable, and withal prudent, to infer that the revenues for the fiscal year (1866–7) would have fallen short of the aggregate of the preceding year (1865–66) by an amount equal to the reduction of the taxes, the effect of which was fully experienced during the period referred to, which reduction we may estimate at about $80,000,000. In addition to this, it should also be remembered that the last fiscal year in the United States was a year of great commercial and mercantile depression—a year in which the crops in all sections of the country were much below an average, and in which manufacturing operations were extensively interfered with by disagreements between employers and their operatives; and yet, notwithstanding all this, the internal revenue did not fall off to an extent commensurate with the amount of taxes abated or repealed; but, on the contrary, exhibited a comparative net gain in excess of $50,000,000. A result like this, we repeat, is not only most encouraging as respects the future of American credit, but finds no parallel in the financial history of any other country.

The losses sustained by merchants and manufacturers in the United States during the last fiscal year were undoubtedly very severe, and impaired the national revenue to a very considerable extent; yet these losses were in the main due to a shrinkage in the values of raw materials, or stocks of goods on hand—cotton and cotton fabrics having especially depreciated in value. The process was in every respect a perfectly healthy one—a legitimate reaction from inflation—and produced no panic, and but few failures. One of the examples which has been often referred to by the public Press as an illustration of the year's business was the disparity in the income return of the leading and greatest merchant of New-York for 1865–66, as compared with his return for 1866–67—the tax having been paid in the first instance on an annual income of $4,000,000, and in the latter on $800,000. This circumstance appears to have been somewhat obscurely brought to the attention of the writer in *Blackwood*, and anxious to let no opportunity escape of making a point against the credit of the United States, he most absurdly recasts the incident in the following manner:

"The Customs dues of the United States are notoriously falling off, as may be judged from the case of one great dry goods house in New-York, the greatest in the world, which during the last year of the war paid duties to the amount of $4,000,000 on the manufactured fabrics of Great Britain and France, but which in the first year of peace paid but $800,000, or one-fifth of its former contribution."

We will not comment further on this assertion, which never had any foundation outside of the brain of the *Blackwood* critic, except to add that, instead of $800,000, the sum actually paid into the United States Treasury in coin by the house referred to during the first year of peace, on account of duties on the importations, is officially known to the writer to have been in excess of $10,000,000.

As regards the statement that the aggregate amount of the debt at the close of the war, and the relations of the greenbacks to the debt has never been clearly explained, we will simply say it is untrue. Congress by law requires the American Secretary of the Treasury to publish, as soon as practicable after the close of each month, an exact statement of the public debt in all its departments, together with the exact amount of cash on hand; and this law has been most faithfully complied with ever since the termination of the war. This statement is made under the following classification, than which it is difficult to conceive how anything could be plainer: First, debt bearing coin interest; second, debt bearing currency interest; third, debt bearing no interest (viz., greenbacks or other forms of paper currency;) fourth, total debt; fifth, cash in the Treasury, specifying coin and currency separately.

In order to further elucidate this matter, we give herewith the official statement made over the certificate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the month ending Aug. 1, 1867:

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st of August, 1867.

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.		
5 per cent. Bonds	$198,431,350 00	
6 per cent. Bonds of 1867 and 1868	14,932,141 80	
6 per cent. Bonds 1881	283,746,400 00	
6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds	1,169,796,800 00	
Navy Pension Fund	13,000,000 00	$1,678,906,691 80
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.		
6 per cent. Bonds	$15,402,000 00	
3-year Compound Interest Notes	106,329,430 00	
3-year 7.30 Notes	451,233,425 00	$74,964,855 00
Matured Debt not presented for payment		15,636,815 87
Debt Bearing no Interest.		
United States Notes	$369,164,844 00	
Fractional Currency	28,554,728 72	
Gold Certificates of Deposit	19,457,960 00	$417,177,533 72
Total debt		$2,686,685,896 39
Amount in Treasury, coin	$102,905,174 00	
Amount in Treasury, currency	72,474,296 38	$175,379,470 38
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury		$2,511,306,426 01

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on the 1st of August, 1867.

HUGH M'CULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

It may be, as the writer in *Blackwood* asserts, that American finance is not the clear balance-sheet to which even the French people are accustomed. In judging of this we should remember that the eye can never see beyond the capacity which it brings to itself for seeing. But the ingenuity of the writer in *Blackwood* in fabricating material to suit his purposes appears to culminate in the following paragraph, which we quote from pages 35-36 of the number referred to:

"From time to time statements are put forth, with more or less show of authority, that the debt has been sensibly reduced since the conclusion of the war; and the world was told only a few weeks since that no less a sum than £40,000,000 sterling had been paid off within the last sixteen months. But the *modus operandi* was not stated, nor has any proof of the fact been afforded either by the American Government or by its admirers in England. To pay off liabilities to the extent of £40,000,000 by an issue of greenbacks to that amount, supposing that to be the means adopted, is a mere juggle and hocus pocus; though it may be a temporary advantage to effect such an operation, inasmuch as the debt, properly so called, bears interest, and the greenbacks none. If the debt were really in the process of diminution to anything like the extent indicated, there would scarcely be such complaints throughout the Union as daily across the Atlantic on the wings of the Press and in the private correspondence of merchants."

Now, we have here an insinuation—not an honest charge, for the assurance of the writer does not go with him to this extent—but a mean insinuation that when the Secretary of the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1867, furnished a statement, showing by comparison that the public debt of the United States had been reduced during the preceding twelve months to the extent of $83,730,000, or counting in the surplus cash in the Treasury $121,792,850, he did not mean to convey the idea of actual payments, but lent himself to further a gigantic national deception. We have never heretofore heard the American people accused of a lack of shrewd common sense, but if they have become so far demoralized, through the course of recent events, as to be unable to perceive the difference between a *bonâ fide* payment of a debt and the substitution of one kind of debt obligation for another, their condition is certainly a melancholy one, and promises good return for prompt missionary action on the part of foreign philanthropic societies. But as mere assertion in argument proves nothing, we ask attention to the following figures, taken from official sources, which show the condition of the United States Treasury, so far as its currency issues are concerned, at two recent periods, viz., on the 1st day of March, 1866, and the 1st of June, 1867, respectively:

	March, 1866.	June, 1867.
U. S. notes (greenbacks)	$423,435,373	$374,248,687
Fractional currency	27,523,734	23,975,379
Certificates of deposit	12,627,600	15,400,440
Total	$463,586,707	$418,632,506
Reduction of currency in 15 months		$418,963,201

We will allude to but one other matter, concerning which it must be admitted that there has not been until recently a very clear understanding—a circumstance which the writer in *Blackwood* does not fail to make the most of—namely, the amount of the State, county and municipal debts of the United States, in contradistinction to the so-called National or Federal debt.

The writer in *Blackwood* asserts that "the lowest estimates, based on anything like competent authority, places these debts at 1,500,000,000, making the aggregate recognized debt of the country $4,000,000,000 at the very least, or, including the probable debt of the South, $6,000,000,000." What "competent authority" has made these estimates we know not, and it seems a pity that when positive statements concerning such important matters are indulged in something more than mere general references cannot be given. We now assert, on the other hand, that the statement made in *Blackwood* respecting the aggregate of the national and local debts of the United States has no foundation in fact, that no competent authority on either side of the Atlantic has ever made any such estimates, and we challenge proof to the contrary of our assertions.

On the 1st day of August the amount of the recognized Federal debt, including greenbacks, fractional currency, bonds and certificates of every description, and allowing for cash in the Treasury unappropriated, was $2,511,306,426. During the past few months, also, a careful estimate of the recognized State, county and municipal debts of every section of the country and municipal debts of every section of the country—north, south, east and west—has been made for the first time with great care and labor by a competent authority—Hon. GEORGE WALKER, of Massachusetts, formerly Bank Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and financial agent of the United States in Europe. The result of this gentleman's investigations show that the aggregate of these debts is less than $700,000,000; and a little consideration will convince that this estimate cannot be erroneous. Thus, the bulk of the so-called local debts was incurred in the payment of bounties; and bounties were not paid to any great extent until the last two years of the war. Nearly all other war expenses—as for equipment and transportation—were paid by the National Government. If we assume now that 500,000 men received bounties to the extent of $1,000 each, we have an expenditure of $500,000,000. But no 500,000 men ever received bounties to this extent. Some, indeed, received more; but, taking the whole country, the average of bounties was much nearer $300 than $1,000. Another error which has been fallen into in the discussion of this subject is the assumption that the local debts of the whole country increased in the proportion as the debts of the States of New-England and New-York. So far from this being the case; some of the great States of the Union, as Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania, for example, came out of the war with less of State indebtedness than they had at its commencement. Others, comparatively speaking, increased their debts but slightly, having paid no bounties whatever. Thus the debt of Iowa, which was $322,296 in 1860, is at present $622,296, with a population approximating a million; and the debt of Minnesota, which was $2,525,000 in 1860, now is $2,625,000.

The amount of the debt, moreover, of individual States, as stated in *Blackwood*, is not in all cases correct as, for example, in the case of Massachusetts, whose debt before the war is given at $12,000,000 in 1860 and $55,000,000 in 1866, while the true figures for these respective periods are $7,155,000 and $25,555,000. Furthermore, it should be remembered that whatever was the aggregate of the local debts at the close of the war, it is very considerably less now. One of the most interesting features of the history of the United States since the close of the rebellion, has been the spirit evinced by the whole people to pay off and extinguish their war indebtedness. In some counties and towns at the West the aggregate debt at the close of the war was divided into three portions, and taxes have been levied sufficient to extinguish one portion annually, so that the close of the present year will, in not a few instances, leave districts or towns free from every species of indebtedness. In some cases the self-imposed taxation of towns for the purpose of paying off the war debt has amounted to more than six per cent. per annum on the appraised value of all real and personal property. Political economists and financiers may call this very poor policy, but it is a very significant fact nevertheless, and one which political economists and financiers would do well to think of in estimating the financial future of the United States.

In the course of an official visit of some weeks in England during the present season, no one thing has more impressed me than the all but universal expression on the part of those in public and private station with whom I have been brought in contact, of a desire that the most friendly and intimate relations should be maintained and preserved between the United States and Great Britain. This expression, I am sure, the great majority of my countrymen are prepared to reciprocate; and yet it is difficult for an American to reconcile the private expressions of kindly feelings referred to with the frequent appearance (and shall we say countenance by the British public?) of such attacks on the United States as are contained in the article in *Blackwood* which we have noticed. And of one thing further we may be certain, that if it is the object and aim of influential parties on either side of the Atlantic to produce ill-will, distrust and jealousy between Great Britain and the United States, to ripen possibly at some future time into reciprocal injurious legislation or actual war, continued misrepresentation and abuse will most likely effect the desired result.

I am yours most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS,
Commissioner of the Revenue, Treasury Department of the United States.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Comments of the British Press upon the International Correspondence.

From the London Morning Star, Sept. 2.

The unsatisfactory state of international law is a discredit to modern civilization. Reposing on no sanctions, except the shifting and impalpable one of public opinion, it is liable to be broken through, to be trampled upon, to be quietly set aside at the dictation of national vanity, or cupidity, or obstinacy. Many times within recent historical recollection it has failed at a critical juncture to keep its hold upon public morality. In no instance, however, *has it more signally broken down than in regard to the relations between this country and the United States during the Confederate rebellion.* Had not the *utmost and most scrupulous moderation* been observed by the American Government in advancing and enforcing the claims of its subjects upon the British Government for compensation for the lawless and piratical depredations of the *Alabama* and her companion vessels, *we might have been involved in a disastrous war.* We have not to thank our own statesmen for piloting us very skillfully out of the difficulty. The tone assumed by Earl RUSSELL on the first mention of what are now celebrated as "the *Alabama* claims," was offensive in the extreme. Placing the matter under the shield of national honor he so far compromised England that had a violent or dictatorial attitude been taken by Mr. SEWARD peace would have been in very serious danger. Happily the *conduct of the Department of State at Washington was conciliatory and dignified.* Without abandoning any single material point in the claims preferred by the sufferers from the Confederate cruisers, Mr. SEWARD declared on behalf of his Government that he would postpone any further urging of them until the temper of both nations had cooled down from the unhealthy excitements of the civil war. It was not till the 27th of August, 1866, just a twelvemonth ago, that he renewed his demand. A long correspondence has since been carried on between Lord STANLEY and the American Minister. The papers having been laid before Parliament, are now in print, and may be read with interest. They show that although Lord STANLEY has abated very distinctly the lofty pretensions of Earl RUSSELL, and has exhibited a very statesmanlike spirit of conciliation, *he is yet unwilling to go as far as* the American Government ask him to go, and as far, indeed, as he might justly condescend to follow their solicitations. Mr. SEWARD'S proposition, which is indorsed by the people of the United States, is *a very simple and just, and even politic one.* He rests his demands on the distinct, easily-determined and notorious facts of the career of the *Alabama* and her companions. He proposes that these facts, as contained in the published correspondence, and supplemented with the arguments of either party, shall be laid before the tribunal of arbitration, should such be chosen. Lord STANLEY'S reply, while consenting to arbitration, declines to refer the matter on the basis of the correspondence. He urges that this should call in question not only the moral obligation of England in respect to the particular injuries inflicted by the connivance or agency of British subjects on American commerce, but the character of England's policy in recognizing the South, which she did, and under the circumstances complained of by the United States. Lord STANLEY has abandoned the foolish plan of the Whig Secretary, that any reference of the dispute to arbitration would compromise English honor. *We think he may safely and creditably carry his concessions yet further.* We are sure that the country will go with him if he fearlessly submit the misdeeds with which we are charged to the full light of a free investigation. It is only those who are hopelessly and knowingly in the wrong that refuse to go into Court.

We have freely acknowledged the injustice to which the citizens of the United States were exposed during the war by our lax administration of inefficient laws, and by the sympathy and active aid which some classes in this country considered themselves privileged to give, in defiance to the statute-book, to the Southren rebels. But we have also considered that *a far worse and more dangerous injustice* was the refusal of all reparation, the refusal even of the right to have the claims of the injured persons made the subject of inquiry. Lord STANLEY, at least, has shown a disposition to remove this last discredit. Having gone so far in the honest path of conciliation and justice, we have every hope that he will not stop. With some trifling concessions on his part, and some on the part of Mr. SEWARD, the controversy may be quickly set in train for a speedy and peaceful solution. It is well that it should be, for as long as it remains unsettled, however pacific may be our general policy, however careful and successful may be our abstention from interference in foreign quarrels, *we are but seated at a banquet of Damocles, never secure from the imminent peril of the war which the vanity or self-will of our governing classes keeps suspended over our heads. It is never too late to be just.* In the recess of last year Lord STANLEY advanced many steps toward the true policy; let us hope that he may now have the courage and good sense to complete the journey.

From the London Times, Sept. 3.

The correspondence respecting British and American claims arising out of the late civil war in the United States has just been published. The public has been for the most part prepared for it, and will not be surprised at its tenor, though many will be disappointed that no progress has been made towards the settlement of a somewhat irritating dispute. The chief questions which divide the two countries have been so long and thoroughly discussed that we have little hope of throwing a new light upon them. They have now, we should suppose, been quite exhausted in the long and elaborate dispatches of Mr. SEWARD and Lord STANLEY. These communications are *very creditable to both their authors*, those of Mr. SEWARD especially being written in a vigorous and confident style, as of a man who is determined that *a good case shall not suffer in his hands.* Lord STANLEY, though acute and critical, is less impressive, since he has to stand on the defensive, and to excuse acts which are denounced as a breach of international right, and which certainly require explanation. We must, however, repeat the opinion we have before expressed, that *except for the depredations of the Alabama*, the United States have no just cause to complain of the conduct of Great Britain as a State during the late war. One can see how differently these events are viewed in America, and how much the Americans are disposed to look upon the sympathy of individuals in England, for the Confederate cause as a ground for complaint against the nation. When Mr. SEWARD, in one of these dispatches, speaks of the crew of the *Alabama* as having been rescued "with fraudulent connivance" by British subjects, and "ostentatiously entertained and caressed as meritorious but unfortunate heroes at Southampton," we can perceive that the demonstrations in favor of the Southerners have given lasting offence to their opponents. * * * Can it be said that a Confederacy raising armies to be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of men, and fighting year after year some of the greatest battles of modern times, can be fitly denied the *status* of a belligerent? In fact, it was Englishmen, who as bystanders, saw more clearly the greatness of the struggle than did the American Government itself, which at first called out only 70,000 men, and confidently asserted that the whole business would be over. Lord STANLEY reminds his opponent that before the intelligence of the course adopted by Her Majesty's Government could reach America three States had seceded in addition to the first seven, upwards of 100,000 men had been called out by the President, and active measures had to be taken for the defence of the capital. But the really decisive point is that the President had placed the Southern ports under blockade. As Lord STANLEY urges, before intelligence of the Proclamation had reached Washington the blockade had actually commenced, and the right of search and capture had already been exercised over British vessels. The defence made for the escape of vessels which preyed on American commerce may be sufficient, but not so conclusive. It may well be that a Government is not responsible if it takes all due precaution to prevent such acts, and we believe the British Government did take such precautions. But these propositions may be combated, and it is beyond a doubt that through the cunning of Confederate partisans these ships and their armaments were sent to sea, though separately, and *that thus by means of Englishmen was the maritime trade of the North crippled.*

From the London Daily News, Sept. 2.

Lord STANLEY has fulfilled his promise by laying his correspondence with the United States Government before the public, but as the latest dispatch of the collection is dated more than three months ago, and does not foreshadow a termination of this dispute, we infer that he has hitherto been no more successful than his predecessor. The controversy cannot be said to become more manageable as it proceeds—Mr. SEWARD, who writes with never-failing vigor, *has contrived not only to enlarge its scope very considerably, but also to make it turn on matters as to which any Government must be in the highest degree susceptible.* Lord RUSSELL declared two years ago that he could not consent to permit the administrative action of the British Government with regard to the escaped cruisers to become the subject of arbitration; but Mr. SEWARD now formally makes what he insists was the premature concession of belligerent rights to the Confederates a grievance for which the British Government owes reparation to the United States. Mr. SEWARD describes that recognition as an injurious proceeding for which Great Britain has come under a full responsibility either to justify it, or to render redress and indemnity. We regret to be unable to reconcile the assertion of this claim with an earnest desire to see the questions pending between the two countries brought to an early and satisfactory solution. The course taken by the American Secretary of State differs little, if at all—especially when his reference to Canada and the Fenians is taken into account—from that which he might have been expected to adopt if he had wished to keep a cause of quarrel open between Great Britain and America. In his treatment of the *material claims of American citizens against our Government, Mr. Seward is on firmer ground.* His dispatch of the 12th of January, 1867, deals with important points of maritime law, which it is for the interest of this country to place as soon as possible upon a sure basis.

NAPOLEON'S SPEECHES.

Their Effect Upon the French People.

From the London Times, Sept. 2.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has returned from his tour through the Flemish Departments. The object of that excursion is now sufficiently manifest. In his parting words at Lille he expressed a hope that commerce would improve with the certainty of peace, and engaged to do all in his power to "reestablish confidence." In his subsequent speech at Amiens he perceived with pleasure that nothing could shake the confidence which the French "people have placed in him." It is not difficult to reconcile these apparently contradictory declarations. At Amiens the Emperor referred to the faith which the French people have in him and his Government. At Lille he alluded to the disquietude arising from the perplexities of the time. France, he avowed, had gone through storms. She might still see rocks ahead. But her trust in the man at the helm of the State is unshaken, and that reliance is her safety.

Confidence, however, as the Emperor must be aware, is a plant of slow growth. The Zouave JACOB, as it was aptly observed, may bid a cripple "throw down his crutches and walk," but it takes more than the strength of magnetic will to perform the miracle. The Emperor condescends to complain of "certain journals" by which his difficulties are exaggerated. No doubt, where opinion is allowed any utterance there will be exaggeration; but it is hardly likely to be all on one side. The Imperial Government has its advocates in the Press as well as its traducers, and hitherto *the former were thought to have a better chance of fair play than the latter.* The Emperor reminded the Mayor of Lille that years ago he "married France before eight millions of witnesses;" and at Amiens he dwelt with gratitude on "the hearty and sympathetic reception" he had met with from Strasburg to Dunkirk. Possibly, however, there may be an opinion to be consulted apart from the suffrage of millions and from the acclamations of the multitude. LOUIS PHILIPPE is said to have reigned by the grace of the middle classes, and his successor has been hailed by some as the Emperor of the peasants. But neither the *bourgeoisie* nor the workingmen constitute the French nation. "Votes," it has been often said, "should be weighed as well as counted," and the applause of the mass should not too greatly overbalance the consent of the intelligence.

The Emperor's late speeches ought to be decisive as to his pacific intentions; but there are many quarters, nevertheless, in which *his assurances still meet with unconquerable mistrust.* A morbid apprehension, a kind of political hypochondriasis, has become a chronic complaint with NAPOLEON'S subjects. With jaundiced eyes, they fancy they can see on their ruler's countenance the symptoms of the very disorder with which they are themselves affected. An irrepressible gloom, they say, pervades the tone of these Imperial addresses. The Emperor has left his wonted spirits behind him at that inauspicious interview of Salzburg. He comes back overwhelmed by the sense of failure. Nothing but despondency would have suggested that untoward allusion to his reverses. Nothing but irresistible conviction would have forced from him that ominous confession of "black spots" darkening the horizon. These people then point to the contradiction between the Emperor's words and the declarations so often made in his name in the Legislative body. Only a few weeks ago, they say, we were assured that all was for the best. To the Opposition, which said there was hardly any fault left for the Government to commit, it was replied that no fault whatever had been committed. The Minister would not yield an inch of ground. Not the faintest speck could be descried in the Napoleonic atmosphere. If the minister was right, it is argued, what is the cause of the Sovereign's regrets? If the Emperor's misgivings are well-grounded, why were the men in his confidence allowed to lull the nation into a treacherous security? The people hardly know whether they should find greater fault with present frankness or with past equivocation. What are these reverses? And what these dark clouds? Have the Emperor's advances to Austria met with a repulse? Has failure at Salzburg left France hopeless of any alliance? And could the sense of isolation give France so much cause for uneasiness? "A nation like the French," the Emperor said, "should have the consciousness of its own strength, and not allow itself to be cast down by imaginary fears." True, but what consciousness of strength, it is answered, can be felt by a nation whose armed force, already exorbitant, is still deemed insufficient? *If the Emperor wishes to revive confidence, why does he sound the alarm by his Army Reorganization Bill?*

It is hardly possible for the Emperor, or for any man, to minister to minds so obstinately diseased, but, on the other hand, it is not difficult to trace the disease to its original cause. A nation should not be left to seek in its ruler's utterances that security which ought to rest on constitutional guarantees. Till the French people know on whom the responsibility of their Government really rests, it is idle to hope for the reëstablishment of public confidence. "The Emperor," says M. PAULIN LIMAYRAC, "allows himself no rest." Perpetual activity, and almost actual ubiquity, seem to be, in the conceit of officious writers, as indispensable attributes of an Imperial Providence as omniscience or omnipotence. Should the ruler stop, the whole system would come to a collapse; were the sun's eye to be withdrawn, night and chaos must ensue. It is in this fulsome exaggeration of its admirers, rather than in the mutterings of the extreme opposition, that the chief danger of an autocratic Government lies. The Emperor himself is hardly proof against the dangerous seduction. A certain amount of sublime egotism is perceptible in every line of his late speeches. It is everywhere, —"I, and my policy, and my hopes and wishes, and endeavors, and my readiness to do all in my "power." But the fact is that *governments are much better conducted in the plural number.* Even in the hands of a less absolute monarch the management of French affairs would be no sinecure; but the perpetual unrest to which the Emperor is said to be a prey, even if it were beneficial to the Empire, could hardly be good for himself. A day in Council is not very refreshing after a night in a railway train, and the dust and glare of a review in the Bois de Boulogne can scarcely make up for the wear and tear of headwork in the Tuileries. The Emperor has to think of everything, at all times, in every place. An Army Bill springs up in his brain amid the genial leisure of Winter festivities, and a scheme of communal roads is matured among the warlike images conjured up by a sham fight at Châlons. With sovereigns of this stamp, Imperial policy consists of a series of surprises. The answer to a Mayor's address must be construed into a diplomatic note. The "compliments of the season" may convey a declaration of hostilities. In war or peace, at home or abroad, the Emperor is expected to hold forth, and forbidden to utter commonplaces. Wherever he may go he must be in pursuit of some hidden object. His simplest act must proceed from some far-fetched, inscrutable motives. The first condition of autocracy is infallibity; the only apology for absolutism is uninterrupted good fortune. The mere acknowledgment of reverses, the mere allusion to "dark spots" on the horizon, *is in itself a concession.* Such are the difficulties with which, independent of his own instincts and his uncle's traditions, the indiscretion of panegyrists has beset the path of the Third NAPOLEON.

The perpetual unrest under which the Emperor's partisans describe him as laboring is, however, an evil of his own seeking. If, as they intimate, undivided power is so heavy a charge, he has always at hand the means of riding himself of a part of it. *His first step to restore public confidence should be to inspire the nation with self-reliance;* and such a feeling will hardly spring up till the people are trusted with *some control over their own destinies.*

SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

What Constitutes British Decency.

From the London Daily News, Aug. 27.

Where does British decency begin and end? This is a question which has often puzzled the intelligent foreigner on his first visit to these favored shores. He has been taught to believe that the English regard as shocking habits and modes of life, and thought, and dress, and expression, which to all the rest of the civilized world appear as natural and as innocent as a man-chop to a cannibal. And the truth is—

We are a moral nation—and we know it—

only our morality, like the rest of our institutions, is full of anomalies and inconsistencies which it atones for by a pharisaism that is never found wanting. Let us take a few trivial examples of the strange discrepancies between profession and practice which so discourage and bewilder the friendly foreign student of our life and manners. We are all very much shocked when we read in a fashionable French novel such a passage as the following in the mouth of a Duchess: *Eh bien! ma chère, deshabillons nous pour aller au bal.* Yet what does a foreigner find in an English ball-room at the height of the season? He finds old women and girls, matrons and marriageable maids so dressed, or rather so undressed, as to remind him of DIDEROT'S famous definition of female education. It is the costume of Paradise with the added shame, or rather the ingenious shamelessness of some six thousand years of sin. We are all scandalized at the mode of bathing at continental seaside places—ladies and gentlemen dancing cotillons together in the water, and coquetting on the sands in bathing-dresses which combine spontaneity of motion with suggestiveness of outline, but which are *bona fide* toilettes, and not oilskin bags. What does the Frenchman behold at the favorite resorts of the British middle classes in the Isle of Thanet? Let the columns of some of our contemporaries, who know how to make the severest morality sensational, describe. Our critics are constantly denouncing the viciousness of the French novel. What does a Frenchman, who knows enough of the English language to read the glowing pages of "Ouida" and her gushing sisters of the pen, discover in that female branch of our light literature. He discovers not only every imaginable variation that a prurient fancy can execute upon so trite a theme as the Seventh Commandment, but situations and descriptions which must make him wonder where the modesty of English girlhood can have taken refuge. The "original adapters" of French plays, who form the bulk of our "Dramatic Authors' Society," mutilate and deform their originals, not so much to conceal the sources of their own skill as dramatists, but to make the pieces presentable to a moral English public, who will not suffer the Seventh Commandment to be trifled with, except in a three volume novel by "Miss" Somebody or other. Yet, these same playwrights are not afraid to offer to the moral British public scenes in which not grown women, who ought to be able to defend themselves, but young girls are represented in situations, to say the least, equivocal, and listening to dialogues full of suggestions *à double entente.* We say nothing of our burlesques and our pantomimes, in which the grossness is never for a moment redeemed by a gleam of wit. The aspect of the principal thoroughfares of our cities at night is unequalled in the least moral of continental capitals. But what will the lively and inquiring stranger, who has heard how easily we are shocked at things which for him have not even the pungency of forbidden fruit—what will he inscribe upon his tablets for a future chapter on "British morals," if he happens, on one of our hot days, to make a voyage in a penny steamboat from London to Battersea Bridge? According to a correspondent, he will see at intervals along the river's bank, in the broad noonday, at a stone's throw from the deck crowded with male and female passengers, perhaps half a dozen, perhaps a dozen or more, men and full grown lads, standing stark-naked, some on the bank, some up to their waists in the water, and evidently relishing the "fun" of addressing themselves thus bodily to the curiosity of the spectators who are passing by in hundreds every minute. Should our foreign friend be more than usually anxious for information, he will perhaps ask some fellow passenger whether this sort of exposure is of common occurrence, and he will be told that it goes on every day. Should he then be further tempted to inquire whether it is permitted by the law, or only tolerated by the Police, he may be told that "whatever openly outrages decency, and is injurious to public morals, is a misdemeanor at common law" in England, and that "it is therefore indictable for a person to bathe in an indecent manner near a highway, or on any part of the public river." He may also be made acquainted with the singular fact that there are such institutions as the City Police and the Metropolitan Police, who are supposed to be charged with the protection of the public peace and of public morals according to the law; and that, moreover, there is a Thames Police stationed on the river itself, who are supposed to be to the highway of the river what their brethren on shore are to the highways of the town. Should he then persist in asking what all these police forces are about while the common law and public decency are thus openly and flagrantly violated every day, we know not what other answer can be given him except that this is a way we have in England, and that our national decency is a fancy article for exportation. All this will probably leave the intelligent foreigner more convinced than ever that prudence is nothing but licentiousness under a very thin disguise.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Views on the State of the Country—The Amnesty Proclamation.

Dispatches to the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 13.

The President's late proclamations having given rise to much speculation as to their purpose and practical bearing upon the country, it may be interesting to know what the author himself thinks and says regarding them. In a social conversation today, I ventured to inquire of His Excellency his views of the proclamation declaring the supremacy of the Constitution, and his special object in publishing the same. I admitted that the purpose was patent on the face of the document, but that many persons professed not to be able to comprehend its practical bearing. He replied that there were now two parties in the country, one acting within constitutional limits, the other openly professing to act outside of the Constitution. His purpose was to call the attention of each and every officer and employe of the Government to this fact, that he might clearly understand his duty, and, understanding, perform it. Our Constitution, he said, was the citadel of our freedom, the wall which environs and protects us all. But another purpose which he had in view was, to assure the country that the authority of the Federal Judiciary would be unflinchingly maintained in all the States.

I called the President's attention to the correspondence published to-day between Gen. ORD and Col. GILBERT, in which the latter claims that Gen. ORD and his subordinates were not the servants, but rather the masters, of the people. He replied that it was but one of the legitimate fruits of the Radical teachings of the day, that public officers were not bound by their oaths, but might act "outside of the Constitution;" this very case, he said, illustrated the necessity for his proclamation. Col. GILBERT seems to have lost sight of the fact that ours was a constitutional Government, and that he was bound to respect the law. When a military officer could thus forget that the people were the sovereign and could assume that he was one of their masters, the President said he thought it was high time that attention should be specially called to the requirements of the Constitution and the true principles of our Government. He spoke in flattering terms of Gen. ORD, and heartily approved the noble rebuke which the General administered to Col. GILBERT.

I inquired what he thought would be the practical effect of the Amnesty Proclamation. He promptly replied "to restore the parties to all their rights—to place them precisely where they were before the war. The suffrage question was one to be determined by the Courts, and not by the executive branch of the Government." In alluding to the future, he said he had no idea what Congress would do, but that he believed the people would take care that their Government was not subverted and destroyed. So far as he was concerned, he should exercise every constitutional power in its defence, but that the great controlling power was in the hands of the people themselves, and his firm conviction was that they would use it wisely and efficiently. The late elections in California and Maine served only to fix his confidence in the "sober second thought of the people."

I called the President's attention to the charges of some of the Radical organs, that he was responsible for the frightful frauds on the revenue, and that he had appointed CALLICOTT and others to office over the protest of Secretary MCCULLOCH. He said it was hardly reasonable to expect honesty in men when the tendency of the law was to make them dishonest; but so far as the particular charge was concerned it was without foundation. Mr. CALLICOTT was the friend and *protegé* of Senator MORGAN of New-York, who not only urged his appointment, but said Mr. CALLICOTT was one of the few men whom he would trust with his pocket-book. On this recommendation Mr. C. was appointed to office.

COL. GILBERT.

In the reply of Gen. ORD to Col. GILBERT he says: "You will please explain if the requirements of the Thirty-second Article of War have been complied with. This article provides that each post commander shall keep good order, and to the utmost of his power redress all abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command, 'and on failure to do so,' shall be cashiered or otherwise punished, as a general Court-martial shall direct."

Col. GILBERT, who announced himself as one of the masters of the people, will, I understand, be tried for a violation of the article of war.

The Andersonville Prisoners.

From the Boston Journal.

A medical work now in course of publication in New-York embodies some information on this still painful topic, which cannot be without interest. It appears that Dr. JOSEPH JONES, of Augusta, Ga., was deputed by the Richmond authorities to go to Andersonville and examine into the condition of the Federal prisoners. His report in manuscript has been read by the author of the publication referred to above, who gives extracts from it. Dr. JONES, writing on the 19th of October, 1864, says there were at that time more than five thousand seriously sick in the hospital and stockade, and the deaths ranged from 90 to 130 each day. Since the establishment of the prison, on the 24th of February, 1864, over 10,000 Federal prisoners had died; that is, near one-third of the entire number had perished in less than seven months. He states that he made a careful examination of the grounds, of the water, and of all the other features of the prison. In reference to the terrible effects of hospital gangrene, he says:

"More than thirty thousand were crowded upon twenty-seven acres of land, with little or no shelter from the intense heat of a Southern Summer, or from the rain and dew, with coarse corn bread from which the husk had not been removed, with scant supplies of fresh meat and vegetables, with little or no attention to hygiene, with festering masses of filth at the very doors of their rude dens and huts, with the banks of the stream flowing through the stockade a filthy quagmire of human excrements alive with working maggots, generating by their own filthy exhalations and excretions an atmosphere that so deteriorated and contaminated their solids and fluids, that the slightest scratch of the surface, and even the bites of small insects, were frequently followed by such rapid and extensive gangrene as to destroy extremities, and even life itself."

After this statement of a rebel surgeon it will be in vain for the Richmond "Government," so-called, or their advocates or apologists, to seek to explain away their responsibility for the diabolical treatment of the Federal prisoners. That ineffaceable blot on the conduct of an unprovoked war will consign its perpetrators to the execration of posterity. It will be regarded, however, as consistent that conspirators in behalf of human bondage should treat their captives with a barbarity which belongs only to the age of slavery. The lesson, though repulsive and saddening, is yet too significant to be entirely forgotten by our countrymen.

The Dedication at Antietam.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 14.

Gov. FENTON, accompanied by Gens. MARVIN, OLCOTT and YOUNG, and Col. MARTIN, of his staff, left for Antietam this evening. He will remain in New-York during Sunday, and proceed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, in company with Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, on Monday morning.

THE WAR OFFICE.—The Boston *Commonwealth* gives an account of a recent conversation in that city with Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, the personal friend of Gen. GRANT. He affirmed that the latter had a complete previous understanding with STANTON in regard to taking the War Office. He also represented Gen. GRANT as thoroughly identified in principle with the Republican Party, exceedingly anxious over the national situation, and sure to fulfil the expectations of the loyal masses.

A Trafalgar hero, ROBERT CHRISTIE, has just died at Alloa, at the age of 98. He was engaged in nearly forty battles and skirmishes, and never received a wound; he retired in 1820 on a pension of 30£., which he received till his death.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LUNCH ON THE HILL.

From Belgravia for September.

O'er many a turnip-field and stubble,
By many a patch of weedy waste,
We sportsmen tramped with toil and trouble,
Nor quenched our thirst, nor slacked our haste,
Till, bent like Æsop with his hunch,
We climbed the hill in search of lunch.

Far up the slope, just where the park
And woodland meet in close embrace,—
Where ferny dells are deep and dark,
Where foxgloves grow in stately grace,
And shy young fawns the herbage crunch,—
Two Houris met us with our lunch.

"I know a bank," one Houri said;
And deftly was the hamper emptied,
And on the sward a feast was spread
That might Lucullus' self have tempted;
And then we sat and sipped milk-punch,
While those two sirens served the lunch.

And after —— ? Midst that sylvan scene,
Two Merlins with two Viviens we were;
And slow must beat his heart, I ween,
Who could against such sirens beware,—
A bovine, fit the grass to munch,
If proof against such girls, such lunch.

So were not we; for when we left
The solemn shade of elm and beech,
New threads were woven in Fate's weft,
And pledged for life was each to each;
While red as roses in a bunch
Blushed those dear girls who brought our lunch.

ALL'S WELL THAT END'S WELL.

From the London Society.

CHAPTER I.

It is, for the most part, unusual to experience a perfectly new sensation late in life, and yet this occurs to many of us when it suddenly flashes upon our minds for the first time that we are growing old; and the conviction that this unpleasant fact is not only without remedy, but must of necessity be a daily increasing evil, seems to render it a yet more startling truth. It is frequently some very trivial circumstance that first causes this unconsciousness to dawn upon us; some slight infirmity, some failure of sight or hearing, a few gray hairs, or it may be some expression in the countenance of another, or some word casually spoken.

This was the manner in which the disagreeable truth was borne in upon Laura Beauchamp, who had once been a celebrated beauty, and had not yet at all relinquished her claim to the title. The previous day she had spent in shopping, and had been captivated by a blue crape dress which she bought on the spur of the moment—there and then—and had left at the house of her milliner with strict injunctions that it should be made up and sent home at once. But Mme. Alexis' good taste was considerably outraged by what she considered the unsuitableness of the material and the extremely juvenile style in which Lady Laura had desired that it should be made up.

"Blue crape and pink roses for a lady not at all in her *première jeunesse!*" said the perplexed *modiste.* "Il faut attendre un peu. I will go to Miladi and ask her; there must be some mistake."

Accordingly Madame Alexis and the blue dress both presented themselves early in Lady Laura's boudoir the next morning.

"I called to see Miladi about her dress. I would not recommend it; it is such a trying color, and made up in the style Miladi mentioned is only fit for—does not suit—in fact, when a lady is rather stout a dress made in that way is most unbecoming."

"Really; don't you like it?" replied Lady Laura in a tone of pique; "you mean to say it is too young—more suited to Maud than to me. I understand."

"It would make a sweet, pretty dress for Mademoiselle; something more handsome is fit for Miladi; *quelque chose de plus foncée garnie,* with some beautiful point d'Alençon; *cela conviendra beaucoup mieux a Miladi.*"

"Oh! I don't wish you to make it up if you do not think it would be successful," said Lady Laura, pettishly, taking the gown out of her hand and tossing it on the sofa. "People never succeed in doing what they don't fancy."

"But Miladi will allow me to send her some patterns," said the milliner, deprecatingly seized with a panic lest she should lose a good customer.

"I don't think I shall get another dress this year," returned Lady Laura, indifferently; "indeed we shall be going out of town so soon that it is scarcely worth while."

"Then Miladi has no further commands," said the milliner, considerably disappointed at the result of her mission.

"None to-day; perhaps I may call if I go out," she said, rather more graciously, for Madame Alexis was too important a personage to quarrel with.

The *modiste* took her departure, and Lady Laura was left alone. "How very rude and vulgar! how absurd!" she said, as she surveyed herself in a large cheval glass; "the idea of calling me stout! I am decidedly thinner than I was last year. I hate the word 'stout;' it is such a vulgar word; I cannot endure it."

To grow "stout" was Lady Laura's nightmare. She might tolerate being called a whipping-post; perhaps even a scarecrow; but to be "old and stout" was a contingency which had never suggested themselves to her imagination, and which she could not contemplate. She felt aggrieved and uncomfortable; in short, decidedly "put out." Presently she opened the door and called to a young girl who was passing by, "Maud, why are you not dressed? I thought you were to ride this morning."

"Not till twelve o'clock, mamma. George and Julia never ride till twelve, and they said they would call for me."

"Well, come here and look at this. Would you like it for a gown?"

"Thank you, mamma; but I don't think I want one now, do I?" replied Maud, rather absently.

"Of course you do for Lady Standish's ball on Wednesday; it will be the ball of the season. Come and let me see how this suits you," and she held up the blue crape against Maud's rather pale face.

"What a lovely color, mamma!" said Maud, warming with something like interest.

"Yes; though I think it makes you look rather more like a tallow candle than ever; but take it, child, and get it made up; we can easily manage to give you a little color for that night."

"O mamma!" exclaimed Maud, indignantly, "you never would!"

"Never would what, child? Not do what every one else does, to make you fit to be seen? Indeed I would: so don't be absurd about it."

Maud said no more then, though she was perfectly determined in her own mind not to submit to what she considered such an indignity. Perhaps Maud's paleness was the only fault of her otherwise lovely face. No one called her handsome, but many thought her beautiful, and there was an appealing expression in her large soft gray eyes few could resist. Well made, though rather under the average size, there was something *mignonne* about her irresistably taking. Elderly ladies called her "a sweet girl;" to her own friends she was "such a dear;" to men of all ages she was "quite a darling," and men and women, young and old, invariably summed up any commentary upon her by saying, "and so different from her mother."

Maud, whose disposition was gentle, humble, and affectionate, regarded her mother as the type of all that was beautiful, and herself of all that was insignificant and commonplace—if, indeed, she ever thought of herself at all. It had been Lady Laura's policy to keep her as much as possible in the background, feeling that so long as Maud was in the nursery or school-room, she was at liberty to play the game of life on her own account; and as she had been some years a widow, with what she deemed a very insufficient jointure for her position and requirements, she considered that the chances of a suitable establishment for herself were by no means to be overlooked. Maud seldom accompanied her mother to pay visits, and was rarely to be found in the drawing-room, much to the disappointment of many of Lady Laura's morning visitors.

"The dear child is still so young I really cannot let her waste her time," was the usual refrain with which she accounted for Maud's absence; and Maud herself was too well pleased to be spared her irksome task of sitting in the drawing-room to entertain morning visitors even to raise the question.

On the eventful Wednesday, the day of Lady Standish's ball, which was to be the ball of the season, Maud came into her mother's room with a note in her hand; "Mamma, Julia has written to ask me to go to the play with her to-night. Uncle Henry is going, and they will call for me, if I may go."

"Impossible, Maud; this is the night of Lady Standish's ball."

"Yes, I know that; I shall be at home in plenty of time for the ball. Julia says I can come away as early as I like. Arthur Jermyn is just come, and he is going to meet us there."

"I don't see how that affects it. Your dress will be all tumbled; and really when I gave you a new one expressly for the ball—"

"But I never meant to go to the play in my blue crape," said Maud, eagerly; "I should change my gown when I came home; it would not take me a quarter of an hour. I may go, mamma, mayn't I?"

Surprised by Maud's earnestness, Lady Laura had no objection ready, and only said pettishly, "you always contrive to make difficulties, Maud; I really don't care whether you go or not."

Maud hastily retired before the ungracious permission could be canceled, and wrote the following hurried note to her cousin:

"DEAREST JULIA: I shall be quite ready when you call; but I must come back at 10, so don't let George dawdle, but come early. Your own MAUD."

Having dispatched this, she felt free to breathe and free to smile. Without any apparent cause she began to walk restlessly up and down the room, wiping away tears that would spring up into her eyes. All very extraordinary results from a permission to go to the play!

She was ready long before her cousins called for her, dressed in a pink gown trimmed with black lace, a very old gown, scarcely in keeping with the wreath of pink roses she wore in her hair, and the bright look that animated her face.

"Law! miss! why, you'll never wear that old thing?" remonstrated her maid, with a face of dismay; "why it was done with last year.'

"Done or undone, it's a dear old gown, and I am going to wear it," said Maud, decidedly.

"So you are really come, Maud," said George, as she got into the carriage; "I would not believe it, even after your note."

"Mamma did not object—at least not much; and the carriage is to come for me at ten o'clock."

"Arthur is come, and he is to meet us at the play; did Julia tell you?"

Yes, of course Julia had told her. Why otherwise should Maud have taken the trouble to come? but there was no time to reply to George's question.

Col. Beauchamp met them at the door and put them into their box, saying he would return in half an hour.

The play began, but Maud could not attend. The time seemed passing away so rapidly, and yet no one came. Presently the door opened. "Here is papa," said Julia.

Maud knew it was not. Her heart told her whose step it was; but she said nothing, only rose up to find both her hands clasped in those of Arthur Jermyn.

"Maud, my own Maud," he breathed rather than said.

She made no reply, except by one bright, happy glance, so full of trust and affection that Arthur felt he need have no misgivings lest time should have changed and obliterated her love, or that their long separation had had any other effect than that of enhancing the pleasure of meeting again. But little was said as Arthur leaned over the back of her chair. To know that they were together was enough for those two who were so devoted to each other, though for a moment Maud fancied that Arthur looked anxious and dispirited. In a few moments Col. Beauchamp came into the box, and there was no further opportunity for private conversation.

"When shall I see you again, Maud?" he asked, as he took her down to the carriage, which duly came for her at 10 o'clock; "as I look at you now I cannot believe I have been away so long."

She smiled as she said:

"Ah! you remember this pink gown;" and then added, "You will come to Saville-row and see mamma? I generally ride with George and Julia at 12; but perhaps she may fancy that I shall be too tired to-morrow. I will look out for you, and if you are not riding you will come to luncheon, won't you?"

"Yes; if you think I may."

"Of course," she replied, indignantly, as, with a warm pressure of her hand, he put her into the carriage.

Even the blue crape dress did not make Maud look pale that evening. There was a soft color in her cheek and a brightness in her eye that made Lady Laura look at her approvingly when she came down dressed for the ball. Maud looked as she felt, very happy. She had never doubted Arthur Jermyn's love during all the dreary time of absence, but still his words, "My own Maud," rang in her ears with an exquisite thrill of happiness. She did not reflect upon the light in which her mother would view a comparatively penniless younger brother; and yet Maud might have known that to secure a rich husband for her was one of the main objects of Lady Laura's life.

CHAPTER II.

Maud Beauchamp and Arthur Jermyn had been friends and playfellows from almost babyhood; their first separation, when Arthur went to sea at fourteen, was her first grief. Since then her life was divided into the time when he was with her and the time he was not. She lived on from one to the other as it were; and now that he had come home on a long leave she could scarcely imagine that others would not view her hero with her eyes. Maud had never built for herself a "chateau en Espagne," or indulged in a day-dream in which Arthur Jermyn was not conspicuously prominent.

When she came down stairs and entered the drawing-room, prepared to accompany her mother to the ball, she found a few of the *habitués* of Lady Laura's house still there. Among them was the Earl of Preston, a very wealthy, middle-aged man, who still affected youth, and had of late been very kind and attentive to her. To her surprise, he accompanied them to Lady Standish's, and claimed her hand for the first quadrille. As Arthur was not there, it was a matter of the greatest indifference to her with whom she danced; and she listened with a vacant smile, and thoughts far away, to Lord Preston's dull conversation. She could not help speculating on what Lady Laura's reception of Arthur might be, and longed for it to be over, in order that they might drift into their old relations. Lady Laura received many compliments that night upon her daughter's looks; but they fell on unheeding ears, for she was too much absorbed in a new idea which had gradually taken possession of her mind. It was impossible for her not to notice what a constant visitor Lord Preston had become; how he continually consulted her about his affairs; his fatherly interest in Maud (as she considered it;) his unremitting attentions to them all. It was a bright prospect, which suggested a very agreeable solution to the difficulties and perplexities of her life. Lord Preston's proposal to accompany them to the ball, and his impatience to dance with Maud, took her by surprise; and when she found, on proposing to go home, that her daughter was engaged to dance with him again, she thought it quite unnecessary for Maud, who never was at a loss for partners, to dance twice with the same person, and that person Lord Preston. But when he brought Maud back to her mother, and, after escorting Lady Laura to her carriage, said in a low voice, and with a tender pressure of her hand, "May I come to-morrow? and shall I find you quite alone?" then all Lady Laura's resentment vanished, and gracious indeed was her assent, as she smiled upon him.

To Maud's surprise, her mother made no objection the next morning to her riding, as she usually did after a ball; and a short time after she was gone Lord Preston arrived.

Lady Laura had denied herself to all other visitors; so, secure from interruption, she received him, dressed in the most becoming of morning toilettes, in her own especial sitting-room, where the shaded light and most luxurious arrangement of furniture invited repose and confidence.

"I need not ask you how you are, dear Lady Laura," said Lord Preston, taking her hand; "your looks tell me that; but how cruel of you to keep your secret from the world."

"What do you mean?" she asked, gently.

"I mean your secret of perpetual youth; it is really hard upon the rest of mankind. But now," he said, drawing a chair close to the arm of the sofa, on which she was half sitting, half reclining, "promise me that we shall be free from interruption. I want much to speak to you alone."

"It is very good of you to have come so early, Lord Preston. No one is ever admitted here."

And arming herself with handkerchief and vinaigrette, she awaited in silence the declaration she now fully expected.

"You must have seen, dear Lady Laura," he began, with some hesitation, "how much I rely on your friendship—how frequently I come to you for comfort and counsel."

Lady Laura murmured a gracious assent, adding, that it afforded her real happiness to be of use to one she so highly esteemed.

"Under these circumstances," he continued, rather nervously, "you will not wonder if I am anxious to secure the life-long companionship of those I value so much, and to have always at hand what I now can only obtain at intervals and uncertainty. I can quite understand that you would not like to give me any definite reply without your daughter's knowledge: at her age, she has a right to expect it."

"I am sure Maud would only be too grateful for what must add so much to our happiness. Dear child! she never would thwart my wishes," murmured Lady Laura, a little surprised that Maud's opinion should be considered of so much importance.

"You really think so? Of course it was my intention, if I was fortunate enough to find you willing to accede to my wishes, that we should all share one home; that your lovely daughter should have no wish ungratified; while you would be my comfort and counsellor. I can picture," he continued, pompously, "a happy future. Dear Lady Laura! I may hope, may I not? You do not forbid it?"

Certainly not. Nothing could be further from Lady Laura's intentions; though something more definite in the form of a proposal would have pleased her better. However, she gave him her hand, and a sweet smile, saying:

"The greatest happiness I could possibly have would be to feel that I could be of any use or comfort to you."

"Thank you," said his Lordship, warmly; "thank you; but I knew what I might expect from you. Even now there are so many things in which I want your assistance. I have plans for the alterations at Marsden—alterations that are absolutely necessary to make the place worthy of you; but I must defer all that for another day. You will understand that I am anxious to see your daughter and hear from her own lips the same assurance that you have given me. Young as she is, dear Lady Laura, it is still only due to her to consult her upon what so closely concerns her."

"I think she is out riding; but I see it is just two o'clock. If you will stay to luncheon you will be able to speak to her afterward."

So saying, she rang the bell and inquired if Miss Beauchamp had come in.

"Yes, my Lady; she is just come in with Mr. Arthur Jermyn, who is in the drawing-room."

"I gave particular orders that no one should be admitted," said Lady Laura, angrily.

"Yes, my lady; no, my lady; Mr. Jermyn came in with Miss Beauchamp. He did not ask if your ladyship was at home."

Lady Laura bit her lips with vexation: but what was to be done? She greeted Arthur, as she passed through the drawing-room, with only tolerable cordiality, considering she had known him from his boyhood, and not seen him for nearly two years.

Maud came into the dining-room fresh and blooming as a Provence rose, with happiness shining in her soft eyes. But, notwithstanding her bright looks, there was a constraint over the small party. All seemed preoccupied; for even Maud's happiness was of a quiet, self-contained sort, that was not demonstrative. Arthur felt nervous as to Lady Laura's reception of him, and was anxious to see if she would give any encouragement to his visits. Lord Preston felt a misgiving as to Arthur's position in the house; and Lady Laura was absorbed in restless speculations and imaginings. At last she turned to Arthur—

"I suppose you are going back to Portsmouth directly, Arthur, and that there is no chance of our seeing you at Twickenham this Summer."

"Oh no, mamma!" eagerly interposed Maud, before Arthur could reply; "this is his long leave; he need not go back till September."

"Really," said Lady Laura, looking from one to the other in some surprise, "you must tell me about your travels some day. But I think we may as well go back to the drawing-room now."

Lord Preston and Arthur followed Lady Laura into the drawing-room, and were soon engaged in a conversation on the new system of naval gunnery, in which Lord Preston took an interest. Lady Laura, meanwhile, had beckoned to her daughter to follow her into the sitting-room.

"Maud," she said in rather a flurried manner, "Lork Preston wishes to speak to you."

"To me, mamma?" repeated Maud, in undistinguished astonishment.

"Yes; to you. He is so good so considerate, and wishes to tell you himself of what he imagines you may have some foolish dread. I said that you would be only too glad, for my sake. Oh, Maud! this may make us very happy."

"Then Lord Preston has—Oh, mamma! do you mean he has——" exclaimed Maud, perfectly bewildered. And then suddenly remembering Lord Preston's frequent visits—his kindness to herself—it suddenly flashed across her mind that he had proposed to her mother. How stupid of her not to have seen this before!

"We must not stay here. You can see Lord Preston in the library."

"I want Maud to show you her picture, Lord Preston," said Lady Laura, as they reëntered the drawing-room together. "It is in the library. No, Arthur; you can see it some other time," she added, as she observed him bent on following them. "Come and tell me some of your adventures. I want Lord Preston to criticise it; a new eye is such an advantage."

Lord Preston followed Maud into the library, which was never used but in the Winter, and looked dingy, and smelt of dust and London smoke.

"This is my picture, Lord Preston," said Maud, as she uncovered an easel at the furthest corner of the room; "but it is so unfinished, I should hardly think you could judge of it."

"The outline seems correct," he replied, walking backward and forward, and screwing up his eyes with the air of a *connoisseur,* to which he had no claim, "but, as you say, it is so difficult to judge of anything without color, and of course I am the worst possible person to criticise it; it is hardly likely that I should be satisfied."

"Are you then so very hard to please?" said Maud, gaily. "I should hardly have thought it."

"I should be in this case, Miss Beauchamp."

"This room is so very dreary and uncomfortable, shall we go back?" said Maud, rather nervously; for Lord Preston did not seem inclined to speak, and she felt that she could not begin.

"One moment," he said. "I think Lady Laura sent us here, knowing that I was anxious for a little conversation with you. I have been with her this morning."

"With mamma?" said Maud, blushing. Now surely he was going to announce his intention of becoming her stepfather.

"Yes; but kind and encouraging as she was, it was difficult to feel secure of the happiness she promised me till I knew from you that you would indorse all that she said. My life will be spent in trying to make you happy. You are not afraid to trust me?"

"No, indeed, Lord Preston. If mamma approves, how can I object?"

"Still I felt it right to ask you. And now how can I express my gratitude for this sweet, this ready acquiescence? To one less confiding disparity of age might have been an obstacle."

Maud looked, as she felt, mystified. He seemed such a very appropriate age for her mother; and, not knowing what to say, remained silent.

"I dared scarcely hope," he continued, "that one so young, so lovely, would trust to one so much her senior for making her happy. Dear Miss Beauchamp, I am so grateful. You will accept this, I hope, in memory of to-day," and, taking a jewel-case out of his pocket, he clasped a beautiful emerald and diamond bracelet upon Maud's slender wrist, imprinting a kiss on her forehead at the same time.

Something in his manner made Maud feel uncomfortable, and she involuntarily shrunk away. The next moment her conscience reproached her with ingratitude, and she endeavored to atone for her apparent ungraciousness.

"This for me? Oh, Lord Preston, it is much too beautiful."

"How can anything be too beautiful for one to whom I would gladly give all I possess, and who, I hope, will soon share it with me."

"I!" exclaimed Maud, starting, and coloring deeply; "I don't understand. I thought mamma—"

"Yes, I spoke to her first. She told me that I might hope to obtain this little hand. Tell me again that she was not mistaken."

"Oh, Lord Preston," said Maud, her eyes filling with tears as she spoke, "pray say no more! We have all been mistaken. We thought it was mamma."

"Thought that I wished to make Lady Laura my wife? Hardly likely," he added in a tone which showed how bitterly he resented the accusation.

"Then there is nothing but misery to come," said Maud, bursting into tears, and hiding her face in the cushion of the sofa; "nothing but misery for us all."

"Why must there be misery, Maud?" asked Lord Preston, anxiously. "Is it impossible for you to love me? Think again before you reject such love as mine."

"Indeed, indeed, I am most grateful," said Maud, still weeping; "but its quite impossible."

"It cannot be impossible unless you love another. Pardon me," he added as he saw Maud's countenance change; "I know I have no right to ask the question; but I have led a lonely life hitherto, and I looked forward to a bright future. It was not probable—I was very foolish; I looked forward to making a happy home for all—for Lady Laura whenever she chose; and I hoped a quiet country life would not have been distasteful to you."

"Oh no; it's the life I like best," murmured Maud; "it's not that."

"Well; will you tell me why my case is hopeless, and why you seem so unhappy? If you cannot love me as I hoped, I may be of some use or comfort to you, and that would now be my greatest consolation. As for myself, every prospect I had of happiness is shattered."

"Oh! don't say so, Lord Preston. You have been so kind, so generous; I will tell you the truth. If there was no one else—I mean," said Maud, blushing deeply, "if I had not already promised——"

"Surely that is impossible at your age, and without Lady Laura's knowledge!"

"Mamma did not know. It was always the same. Arthur and I were always together. Twickenham was his home till he came to London, and he went to sea."

"Arthur! Mr. Jermyn do you mean? Could Lady Laura have known of this?"

"Mamma never knew it; and besides, when you spoke to her she never thought of me. I know she did not. Pray, pray don't tell her," said Maud, in great distress; "she never would let Arthur come to the house, and then I should never see him again."

"Is he then so very dear to you? Poor child," said Lord Preston, sitting down by her on the sofa; "tell me why Lady Laura should object to him so much."

"Only because he is so poor and a sailor," said Maud, in a low voice. "She could not really object to him. He expects to be made Captain soon, and this is his long leave. Oh! if mamma knew she would never let me see him."

"Not if he were an Admiral with three thousand a year?" asked Lord Preston with a smile.

"That is impossible," said Maud, a little hurt at his manner. "I did not know you were laughing at me."

"God knows I am not. I am much too sad to laugh at any one, Maud—still less at you. But the next best thing to being happy oneself is to try and make others so. I hope I shall not fail in this as I have in the other."

Lord Preston had a kind, generous heart in spite of many little weaknesses. "I must thank you, Maud, for your confidence. Will you trust your future in my hands for a time? I should like to make you happy in your way as I cannot do so in mine."

His manner, though affectionate, was quite changed, and Maud did not shrink from him now. Her heart was full of sorrow and gratitude.

"Will you take this?" she said, shyly, unclasping the bracelet from her arm.

"No, keep it; and wear it on your wedding-day as a gift from one who will never relinquish his claim to be your greatest friend, though he cannot be more."

"But you could, Lord Preston," said Maud, eagerly; "you could; and we should all be happy still if it only was as I fancied and mamma thought."

"Why do you imagine she thought so?" he asked, with some curiosity.

"Of course she thought so," said Maud, reproachfully; "besides, she told me as much herself."

Lord Preston fell into a fit of musing, from which he suddenly roused himself.

"I am going to the Admiralty now, or it will be too late. I shall see you sometimes, Maud, shall not I? Or at least you will ask me to your wedding," he said, as he kissed her hand.

"And mamma?" said Maud, in an agony; "you are going away, and what can I tell mamma?"

"Nothing to-day; I shall see her to-morrow."

Both were too agitated to return to the drawing-room. Lord Preston went straight out of the house, and Maud shut herself up in her own room.

Very incoherent was the explanation she gave when at last Lady Laura, having exhausted all Arthur could not tell her, went to look for her in the library, which she found, of course, empty.

"Is Lord Preston gone, Maud? How very extraordinary!"

"He was obliged to go somewhere before it was too late," said Maud, as quietly as she could. "He told me to say that he was coming to see you to-morrow."

"I suppose so; and what did he tell you to-day, Maud?"

"Nothing—not much. Oh! mamma, he is so good and kind. He gave me this," she said, nervously, as she put the jewel-case into her mother's hands.

"Really!" Lady Laura looked, as she felt, surprised. There had been no question of a *premier don* to her; but then probably the family diamonds were being reset. Still she did not feel altogether satisfied, but was obliged to wait till the next day to solve the problem of his sudden departure, and, as she hoped, to hear something more definite than had been possible to glean from his words that day.

Quite early, before 12 o'clock, Lord Preston appeared. His manner was somewhat nervous and constrained, but Lady Laura was too self-conscious to notice it.

"I am come very early dear Lady Laura, because I want to speak to you about Maud. I cannot help thinking that in my conversation with her yesterday I made some discovery that you do not know. Were you aware that she lost her heart irrevocably?"

Surprised as Lady Laura was at this announcement, she was still more so that Lord Preston's first words should be about Maud. She had not expected this, especially as he had not been sufficiently explicit the day before to relieve her mind of all anxiety and doubt as to his intentions.

"Quite impossible!" she exclaimed, "she knows so few people. Till quite lately she has never seen any one but her cousin and Arthur Jermyn. They were her constant companions."

"Exactly, dear Lady Laura; and still will be, for it is Arthur Jermyn that she wishes to be her companion for life."

"A sailor! with no kind of expectations—perfectly penniless! I do not believe Maud would be so absurd. You must be mistaken. At all events, when we tell her the hopelessness, the folly of such an attachment——"

"It will not make the slightest difference; besides, it strikes me as a very natural thing to happen. He is a very fine young fellow, and has every chance of rising rapidly in his profession. I spoke to Lord —— about him yesterday. I fancy he will get tolerably quick promotion. Beyond that, as I am interested in his success, I shall allow him a thousand a year for his life the day he marries Maud, and my errand now is to obtain your consent."

Again was Lady Laura startled at a proposition so different to what she was expecting.

"Do they know of this?" she asked, in great surprise.

"Maud knows that I would help her if I could. Arthur Jermyn I never saw in my life till yesterday. You will not refuse now to consent to what I am convinced is for your daughter's happiness?"

"It seems so strange that I never knew it," said Lady Laura, not feeling at all pleased at the turn of events; "the whole thing has taken me quite by surprise."

"Then you should compliment me on my discernment in discovering what you had not, dear Lady Laura, and should give your consent as my reward."

"As you have been so kind, and if it is really your wish, Lord Preston. I must say I have a very high opinion of Arthur Jermyn. It was only his poverty and his profession that made me hesitate."

"His profession we can't help, and I will engage that they shall not suffer from poverty," replied Lord Preston. And when Maud came in from her ride she found all the aspect of her life changed, and her mother ready to agree to all she and Arthur might wish.

As Lord Preston had a good deal to arrange for Arthur, he continued to be a constant visitor in Saville-row. Maud and Arthur ware of course entirely occupied with each other, and Lord Preston had of necessity to fall back upon Lady Laura. She, poor woman, was in a very perplexed state of mind; for though she would not for the world do anything to discourage Lord Preston, or throw cold water upon his kind acts toward her child, still she would have preferred his manner to be more lover-like towards herself. But she was practical, and a woman of great taste, and therefore was of considerable assistance to him in giving her opinion upon all the improvements he was carrying out on his estate. He never again alluded to the conversation he had had alone with her before his interview with Maud. She could not understand him. He neither seemed disposed to commit himself nor to draw back.

The season was drawing to a close, and there were endless speculations as to the real state of things in Saville-row. Maud's marriage was arranged to take place on the 4th of August. Need we say that there was another marriage at the same time that morning at St. George's, Hanover-square?

A NEW LION IN PARIS.—Another lion has arisen from his torpor in Paris, and is growling his little hour, while we incorrigible *badauds* strut before the bars of his cage intensely admiring his vagaries, and wondering who he can be, and where on earth he can have come from. The *Amazone masquée* has had her day; she is flung aside—long sword, saddle, bridle, roses, immortelles, wreath and all—among the faded rubbish of a bygone play. But now we have the *athlète masqué.* An accomplished cavalier, young, (he *must* be young because he is agile and graceful,) handsome (he must be handsome or he would not wear a mask)—you can easy see that this is woman's reasoning—and magnificent, for he rides in a splendid carriage drawn by two blood horses, each worth ten thousand francs at least. This young, handsome and magnificent individual is the new Paris mystery. He has offered heavy bets that he will overcome all the great prize-fighters and wrestlers of Paris; and so *le Féroce Marseillais, le Terrible Boulanger,* and others equally alarming, have accepted the challenge, the great arena in the Rue des Martyrs is crowded every day with the *élite* of Paris to behold the struggle. Exactly at the time appointed for the fight to begin, a splendid carriage drives up to the door; out of it steps a young man whose form is enveloped in a large black velvet cloak, and whose face is concealed by a black velvet mask. He enters the arena; the cloak falls from his shoulders, and displays a well-knit, graceful figure of a man, wearing the usual scanty costume of the jugglers and wrestlers of Paris—spangles and glittering stones in abundance, bracelets and anklets, according to the time-honored custom of the craft, but the practised eye detects immediately that the stones are real and of great value, and that the bracelets and ankle rings are of fine gold. His head is well turned, and his hair black and glossy. No feature of his countenance can be recognized; but his teeth show with dazzling whiteness on the black velvet of the mask. His skill is unquestionable; his grace and agility admirable. Who he is or what can be his motive for the singular freak in which he is indulging in exhibiting himself at the lowest assemblies of the capital, it would be impossible to guess. But there he stands victorious and triumphant—the *Féroce Marseillais* beaten and crouching at his feet—the crowd of Paris *cocodès* applauding with all their might as they gather around him, awaiting him on his passage to his carriage, and the *cocottes* waiting outside gazing wistfully at the glittering gems which adorn his *maillot,* and casting languishing glances at the mask which conceals his features.—*Paris Correspondence of the Court Journal.*

TO THE FOG-BELL AT ALCATRAZ.

From a California paper.

O weary Warden, that o'er sea and marshes
Monotonously calls
Thy challenge to the foe, whose stealthy marches
Invest the city walls.

Thy voice of warning far and wide diverges
Thrilling the midnight air;
Yet in thy tower, o'er the rocking surges,
Thou dost not heed or care.

Thou readest not the message of thy bringing·
Thou dost not know the weight
Of that which in thy little arc forever swinging
Thou dost reiterate.

Thou heedest not the text, whose repetition
Makes the dark night more drear;
Thou fillest the world with formal admonition,
But showest no sky more clear.

Thou see'st not the binnacle light that glistens
Upon the slippery deck;
Thou markest not the mariner that listens—
Thou see'st but the wreck.

Vain is thy challenge—vain thy admonition—
To all who hear or pass;
Having not "love" or "pity"—thy condition
Is but as "tinkling brass."

O formal Dervish, rocking in thy tower
That looks across the deep;
Cry, O Muezzin, "God is God" each hour,
But let believers sleep.

Thou hast the word, O too insensate preacher,
But having naught beyond,
The fate thou criest and thyself, the teacher,
Alike by man are shunned.

ST. JAMES' PARK.

From Belgravia for September

One cold bitter January day in 1648-9, King CHARLES, that unwise and promise-breaking monarch, walked down the north side of St. James' Park on his way to a scaffold outside the Banqueting House at Whitehall, (opposite the present Horse Guards.) Bishop JUXON was by his side, and there were musketeers and partisan men before and behind him. Whether he deserved death or not for his illegalities, one thing is certain, that his execution was a blunder of the Puritans; for it lost them all the timid people, and it made CHARLES a martyr. As we believe FOX once cleverly said, "Two men gave King CHARLES his romantic reputation—his portrait-painter and his headsman." It is said that on his way to where the man in the mask stood grimly waiting for him, CHARLES—who certainly died with belief in himself and his cause, and decorously, quietly, and like a gentleman—calmly pointed out to one of his attendants a tree near Spring-gardens which had been planted by his unfortunate brother, Prince HENRY; that hopeful lad who pitied RALEIGH in the tower, and whose death is said to have not been over-lamented by his jealous and debased father.

"On a "fair" November evening, (1652,) that dull but worthy and plodding lawyer, Mr. BULSTRODE WHITELOCKE, against whose fat head Mr. CARLYLE, in his valuable collection of CROMWELL's Letters and Speeches, is never tired of railing, refreshing himself in this Park after his day's dusty toil, met the Lord Gen. CROMWELL, who saluted him with more than ordinary courtesy, and desired him to walk aside and hold some private discourse. This private discourse bore on rather an interesting subject, and was, indeed, almost as full of matter as private discourse well could be. The Cavaliers were plotting in the west, the Fifth-Monarchy men were roaring in Moorfields. The nation was like a jibbing horse, and needed a tighter rein. CROMWELL had begun to consider whether he could not serve God and do his work as a King better than as a Lord-General. He had persuaded himself, no doubt, that God had called him to endure the calumnies and outcries that would follow such a step of apparent ambition. Even dull WHITELOCKE was staggered when CROMWELL, suddenly fixing his eyes on him, said, "What if a man should take upon him to be King?" But the honest lawyer had the courage to warn the Protector of what he thought a dangerous step, and replied, "I think the remedy would be worse than the disease."

CROMWELL was in the habit of sounding men; so he took this hint and refused the crown—who knows with what reluctance? for a crown is hard to refuse, and is not offered to a country gentleman every day—and the next year was chosen Lord Protector. King or no king, shake all our sovereigns in a basket, and you'll not find among the lot a wiser and juster ruler than OLIVER.

On that stormy night of Sept. 3, 1658, when CROMWELL yielded up his great soul to his Maker, whom it had served so well, the wind dismantled many of the great Henry VIII. trees in St. James' Park, tearing them up by the roots as easily as if they had been radishes. The Puritans listened with dread to that voice of heaven—the storm, and said that the angels were bearing away the great Lord Protector to his rest; but the imprisoned Cavaliers, over their ribald cups in the Gate-House, shouted that the devil had come for old red-nosed Noll at last, and, clashing their pint stoups together exultingly, roared boisterously the gallant and vigorous song still extant, "The King shall enjoy his own again;" while the Puritan weavers in adjacent garrets hushed their psalms as the sons of Belial, flushed with wine, grew madder and more riotous, and godly men passing the prison-gate ground threats between their teeth, and talked of NASEBY and the crushing charge of the Ironsides that broke RUPERT's lines as if they had been cobwebs.

Then came the Restoration, to release the Bromes and Lovelaces, and let the weavers starve in their tavern-attics and fetter-lane dens. The grave men in drab and gray and black gave way to the belaced and perfumed rakes who had grafted the vices of France upon the follies of England. The swarthy, ill-favored King, with the cynicism and passions of a dissolute and needy refugee, wanted a park to play at mall in, to stroll about in with his wanton duchesses and reckless courtiers—his PORTSMOUTH, his CLEVELAND, his SEDLEY, his KILLIGREW, and his ROCHESTER.

A good and thoughtful man would have begun his reign in common gratitude by rewarding those who had bled and suffered so deeply for him: CHARLES began his by building a snow-house and an ice-house to cool his French wine. A wise man would have set to work heart and soul to pacify the country and calm the fears of the Independents: CHARLES, with his spaniels at his heels, began laying down a Mall and building an aviary for ducks. The nation's head servant had returned to beggar England, to receive alms from France, to degrade and debase us among the nations. No wonder that the Puritans, who saw God's hand in everything, looked on the Plague and the Fire as two angels of vengeance.

CHARLES sent for LE NOTRE, the great gardener of LOUIS QUATORZE, who widened three ponds into one, and cut a long straight canal in the formal manner of the age—a hundred feet wide. According to Mr. PETER CUNNINGHAM, Dr. MORISON, who had been engaged in laying out the gardens of the Duke of Orleans, now the Palais Royal, was also CHARLES' adviser. He added thirty acres to the Park, and made decoys for ducks in channels cut at the eastern end of the main canal. The triangular insulated meadow between these windings was called Duck Island; and of this BARATARIA ST. EVREMONT, the French wit, philosophical essayist and toady of MAZARIN's neice, was appointed governor with a salary. In the time of CHARLES I. there had been a menagerie in the Park, which was then a mere wooded meadow studded with trees, and intersected with simple narrow country footpaths. HOLLAR gives a view of it in 1664, as a background to his figure of Summer. Poor man, not long after it was beautified he died in the most abject poverty.

CHARLES, reckless with his new-come money, built a small ring-fence for deer, laid out a "Physique," or botanic garden, with orange-trees and scarce plants, and filled the old menagerie with tigers, giraffes, elks and antelopes. He employed 300 men to work at the canal, rail off the Mall, strew it with powdered cockle-shells, fill up the huge ditches, fell the bushes, level the rising ground, plant lime-trees in avenues, and spread broad gravel walks, in the manner of France.

Energetic in the pursuit of pleasure alone, CHARLES pressed forward these costly improvements with all the energy CROMWELL had expended to daunt Spain, or to save the Vaudois. As late as 1677, the public accounts show large sums spent by CHARLES on his decoys in the Park, on wiring-in inclosures, spreading reeds and constructing withy-pots for nests; on oatmeal, tares, and hempseed for the birds; and on constructing bridges on Duck Island. When BERENGER, a friend of Dr. JOHNSON, was writing his *History of Horsemanship,* he found in the ledgers at the King's Mews an annual charge for hempseed; yet none was then ever used there. It was discovered that the item had been regularly made ever since the reign of CHARLES II., who had required it to feed his ducks. Such are public accounts, and such the care, vigilance, and absence of routine with which they are audited! How many hempseeds there must be in our Government books if a Joseph Hume could only overhaul them! COLLEY CIBBER, that very wise old actor, who had seen CHARLES feeding his ducks and playing with his dogs in St. James' Park, remarks shrewdly in that admirable book, his *Apology,* that this "indolent amusement" made "the common people adore him, and consequently overlooked in him what in a Prince of a different temper they might have been out of humor at."

What a lesson for bad kings to be agreeable and free from pride! Here is a King who neglects his friends, rewards his enemies, takes bribes from the French to betray his country, turns Catholic—secretly, allows the Dutch to insult England and destroy half our fleet before our eyes, corrupts the morals of the whole nation; and yet the fool rabble adore him, because, forsooth, he walks in public with his dogs and harem, and flings handfulls of hempseed to ducks, gold-fish and pet cormorants! Well, manners, fortune and good-nature can save even a rascal from many misfortunes.

Pall-mall, the French game that was such a favorite with CHARLES, had been common in England even in his grandfather's reign—certainly in his father's. It was a mixture of the principles of golf and hockey. It was played with a sort of croquet-mallet, with an elastic handle, and the object was to drive the ball through a hoop hung from the end of a pole. The man who drove it home with the least number of strokes won. Sometimes bets were made as to the number of strokes in which this would be accomplished. Before the Mall in the Park, the game had been played in the street that still bears its name. WALLER, that courtly flatterer, who had blown CROMWELL's praise bravely upon a trumpet, warbled eulogies to CHARLES upon the most dulcet of flutes.

THE STAROST'S FUR.

Translated from the Leipsic Gartenlaube.

CANON is a genial painter, fond of a joke as many another artist. CASTELLI was a journalist, a pleasure-loving, droll fellow, with all sorts of odd conceits and comical whims, a living anecdote book, but an economist who pedantically collected his shekels, while CANON allowed his to circulate everywhere freely. Both were residents of Vienna; men enjoying life, only the poet lived circumspectly and the painter somewhat imprudently. CASTELLI was ranked; he had orders, innumerable snuff boxes, medals, pictures, state papers; yes, even a small estate, large enough, however, for an old batchelor. CANON possessed nothing of the kind; he scorned such earthly trifles. His entire property consisted in his talent and in a few bills of exchange, which compelled him to change his address three hundred and sixty-five times in the year. CASTELLI was almost half a century older than CANON. The joke which we here relate was played in a somewhat hard Winter, and CASTELLI wore a stately Russian fur, to which his young friend CANON took an especial fancy. CASTELLI named his fur his traveling stove, from which he could not bring himself to part at any price, but CANON wished to "annectiren it," as one is accustomed to say in the modern dialect.

"I must paint a starost, life-size," said he morosely, one evening as they sat together, "but he has sent me nothing but his stupid face from St. Petersburgh."

"That is a difficult task."

"He has, indeed, sent me his measure, but I don't know in what coat I shall put the fellow."

"That is a secondary consideration. I would put a black coat on him."

"What are you thinking of? A Polish nobleman in a dress coat would look like a Bacchus in a winged dress. The dress makes the man, and both must harmonize. If I could only invent something suitable!"

"Then put on a Cossack uniform."

"Yes, if he were a captain; but my Starost is an old Philistine who has only to command his millions and knout his serfs."

"Then one will be able to congratulate you on a clever roll of ducats?"

"Well, yes; I will not ask any ordinary amount for the painting. Now I think of something. It is incomprehensible that I did not think of it immediately. One is such a contemptible blockhead sometimes."

"How! have you found a coat for your Starost?"

"No coat, but a famous Russian fur, dear friend."

"A fur!"

"Yes, your fur, my good CASTELLI. You must be so good as to lend it to me for a few hours."

"Lend?" asked CASTELLI, sneering, for the old gentleman was no especial friend of borrowing and lending.

"That will not incommode you? You have clothing enough to be able to spare your fur for a few hours."

"Really only for a few hours?"

"No longer than I need to throw the sketch on the canvas."

"Good, now accompany me home. You can take the fur with you immediately; but to-morrow, at the latest, at 10 o'clock, you must bring it back to me."

"Oh! very much earlier! You are helping me out of a difficult situation, and shall have my Starost *en miniature* for a snuff-box."

The two friends left the coffee-house and a half hour later CANON stepped home like a grandee in the beautiful Russian fur. The next day CASTELLI waited in vain for his fur. Also the third day passed, and neither CANON nor the fur appeared. CASTELLI sent to the painter's house, but he had moved out, and had forgotten to leave behind his new address. As CASTELLI, notwithstanding, finally discovered this, he was moved again, and so it continued. As often as the poet hoped to overtake the painter and the fur, so often the painter and the fur slipped through his fingers. Finally CASTELLI congratulated himself on the good fortune of seeing him again. CANON stood one morning at the window of his fifty thousandth lodging, as he saw his friend CASTELLI step into the house. To escape was no longer possible; he must help himself as best he could. As CASTELLI opened the room door, he found his friend up to the ears in the fur, groaning piteously, and stretched out at his length on the bed.

"Good morning," called the poet, harshly.

"Good morning," dolefully breathed the painter, of whom nothing was visible but the end of the nose.

"What does that mean? are you ill?"

"Deathly sick! I am glad to see you, my good, faithful friend CASTELLI—but do not come too near me, I pray you!"

"Why not, then?"

"I have the small-pox, dear friend."

CASTELLI, to whom life was the greatest good, feared nothing so much as contagious diseases. "The small-pox," shrieked he, terror-stricken, and had almost sprung out the window, instead of the door, in his fright.

"Your fur! your fur!" cried CANON after him, after he had found the right retreat.

"Burn it up," roared the fugitive, already on the stairs. "I want to know nothing more of it."

CANON sprang laughing out of bed. He was, and remained possessor of the beautiful Russian fur, for CASTELLI would not have taken it back for all the treasures of the earth.

Later, the painter informed his friend of the trick he had played upon him, but it did not break the bond of friendship, and the jovial CASTELLI often afterward laughed heartily over it.

WOMEN AND TEA.—Much of the nervousness and over-anxiety of the women of this generation is due to the excessive use of tea. "Our grandmothers" drank it and worked it off through the muscular system; but those of this age, with brains and nerves more sensitive, and engaged in pursuits which intensify this condition are rendered more excitable by stimulants which, under other circumstances, might be used with less harm. Women who do much manual labor drink tea, do their work and sleep well; while those are very nervous and wakeful whose employments are sedentary, or such as induce more mental than muscular activity. I have known many of the latter class who lived largely on the tea, eating little food and growing thin, sensitive, and sleepless, sharp in face, sharp in feeling, and often sharp in words too. Tea may be one of the good things when used to steady and strengthen the nervous system when depressed by accident, severe sickness, or overwork; but those who live on it live too fast, and when they have once come to rely upon it, feel weak and worthless without it, and with it grow more and more nervous still, wondering why, because they fancy their "breakfast tea" is as safe to be drank as new milk at all times of day and night. Black tea is less stimulating than green, consequently less injurious, but even this will not do for "victuals, drink, and lodging," as the Irishman said of his whisky.—*Herald of Health.*

THE INDIAN GIRL'S LAMENT.

After Victor Hugo.

FORGET? Can I forget the scented breath
Of breezes, sighing of thee, in mine ear:
The strange awaking from a dream of death,
The sudden thrill to find thee creeping near;
Our huts were desolate, but far away
I heard thee calling me throughout the day,
No one had seen thee pass,
Trembling I came, alas!
Can I forget?

Once I was beautiful. My maiden charms
Died with the grief that from my bosom fell,
Ah! weary traveler! Rest in my loving arms
Let there be no regrets, and no farewell!
Here, of thy mother sweet, where waters flow
Here, of thy fatherland, we whisper'd low
Here music, praise, and prayer,
Fill'd the glad Summer air,
Can I forget?

Forget? My dear old home must I forget?
And wander forth, and hear my people weep,
Far from these woods, where, when the sun has set,
Fearless but weary to thy arms I creep;
Far from lush flow'rets, and the palm-trees moan,
I could not live. Here let me rest alone.
Go! I must follow nigh;
With thee I'm doom'd to die,
Never forget!

LETTING OUT THE PIGS.

From Belgravia for September.

Annexed to every human abode a small hut had been stuck on to the walls for the home of the "gentleman" that, in Cornwall as in Ireland, pays the rent—Keltice, the pig. The hovels of these bristly vassals, like the castles of their lords, were cabined and circumscribed in the extreme. There was just room enough to breathe, but not to snore without impediment of tone. A sudden inspiration awoke in our minds. Surely it would be an act of humanity and kindness to enable these poor suffocating creatures once in their lives to taste the balmy breath of a Summer morning. It will be to us, we said and thought, a personal delight to see them emerge from their close and festering abodes, and rush out in the free, soft radiance of the dawn! Action followed close on thought. Hastily, busily, every rude rough bar was drawn back, door and substitute for door unclosed, and a general jail-delivery of imprisoned swine was ruled and accomplished on the spot. Undetected by a single human witness, without interruption from slumbering master or lazy hind, the total deed was done. Gradually descending the hill, and scattering, like ancient heroes or modern patriots, freedom and deliverance as we went, never did the children of liberty so exult in their unshackled deliverance as these Boscastle hordes. There was one result, however, which we had not foreseen, and its perilous consequences had quite escaped anticipation. The inmates of every sty, as soon as their opportunities of egress had been ascertained by marching out of their prison doors and arriving unchecked at the roadside—when they looked upward and surveyed the steep and difficult ascent, and counted mentally the cost of attempting to surmount the steep, they all, as with one hoof and mind, turned down the hill. Sire and dam, lean and corpulent, farrow and suckling, all, *uno impetu,* selected and rushed down the "*facilis descensus averni,*" and although, in all likelihood, they had never pondered the contrast of the Roman poet, yet they spontaneously moved, and seconded, and carried the unanimous resolution that "*revocare gradum, hic labor, hoc opus est.*" The consequence of this their choice of way was too soon apparent. Just as we had drawn the last bar and were approaching the bottom of the steep, we looked back and saw that we were pursued, and should speedily be surrounded, by a mixed multitude of porcine advocates for free discussion in the open air, such as might have gladdened the heart of any critic on the original and cultivated breeds of the west of England. Prominent among them, the old Cornish razor-back asserted its preëminence of height and bone, nor were punchy representatives of the Berkshire and Suffolk genealogies absent on this festive occasion. Growing now apprehensive of the consequences of discovery, if an early-rising owner should ascertain the authors of this daring effort to "deliver their dungeons from the captive," we hastened to secure ourselves in the shelter of our hostelry of the Ship, and fortunately found, on reaching our "little chamber on the wall," that the widow and her household were still fast asleep. We fastened the door and listened for results. The outcries and yells were fearful. By and by human voices began to mingle with the tumult; there were shouts of inquiry and surprise, then sounds as of apparent expostulation and entreaty, and again a "storm of hate and wrath and wakening fear." Many a battle of soldiers must have been fought and ended with less uproar. At last the tumult pierced even the ears of our hostess, JOAN TREWORGY. We heard her puff and blow, and call for TIM. At last, after waiting a prudent time, we thought it best to call aloud for shaving-water, and to inquire with astonishment into the cause of that horrible disturbance which had roused us from our morning sleep. This brought the widow in hot haste to our door.

"Why, they do say, Captain," was her doleful response, "that all the pegs up-town have a-rebeled, and they've a-be and let one the wother out, and they be all a-gwain off to sea huz-a-muz, bang!"

Although this statement was somewhat obscure in its phraseology, and the Keltic byeword at the close, wherein the "sense is kindred to the sound," yet we understood too well that the main facts of the history were as true as if MACAULAY had recorded them; so we pretended to dress in great haste, and hurried down to see the war. It was indeed an original scene:

> "For chief intent on deeds of strife,
> Or bard of martial lay,
> 'Twere worth ten years of peaceful life,
> One glance at their array!"

Here a decently-dressed woman made many fruitless endeavors to coax out of the brawl five or six squealing farrows, the offspring of a gaunt old dam, that, like the felon sow of Rokeby, was "so distraught with noise" that "her own children she mought clean devour." There a stalwart quarryman, finding all other efforts fruitless, had seized his full-grown porker by the legs and hoisted him on his shoulders to ride home pickaback, uttering all the while yells of fierce expostulation and defiance. One hot little man, with a red face and gesticulating hands, had grasped a long pole and laid about him in mad fury promiscuously, until a tall and bristly hog rushed at him from behind, and carried him off down the hill seated at full charge like a knight of King ARTHUR's Court, with "semblance of a spear," and tilted him at last head over heels in the bed of the stream. But some way up the hill we came suddenly upon a scene which demanded all our sympathy; help there was none. A panting old woman had singled out her hog and separated him from the crowd, and a fine fat animal he was,—four hundred weight at least,—and so unfitted for the slightest exertion, that unless he had resorted to sliding and rolling, it was difficult to conceive how he had accomplished even his down-hill journey from the sty. But up-hill,—as his obdurate mistress appeared to propose,—no, no. There was a look in his eye, as he glanced back at his despairing owner, that seemed to suggest a grunt in strong German emphasis, *das geht nicht.* He had thrust his snout and half his nose through the bars of a gate, and there he stuck, and manifestly meant to stick fast, while she belabored him with strokes like a flail. She paused as we approached the spot, and, with an appealing look for our assent, she piteously exclaimed, "My peg's surely mazed, maister, or he's ill-wished; some ennemie hath a-dond it!" My thought responded to her charge; it was certainly no enemy to the pig that "dond it," whatsoever he might be to the owner.

We left her "alone in her glory," and returned to the inn, communing as we went on to the store of legend, tale and history we had laid up for future generations in thus opening a field of achievement for the Boscastle swine. What themes of marvel would travel down by the cottage hearth, there to be rehearsed by wrinkled skill the wondrous things always the more believed as they become more incredible. Doubtless the local event would very soon be resolved into demoniac agency, because, ever since the miracle of Gadara, the people have always linked the association of demons and swine; and they refer to the five small dark punctures always visible on the hoof of the hog as the points of entrance and departure for the fiend.

Once in after-life did this fitful freak recur to our minds. We separated, my companion of this ride and myself—I to a country cure, and my friend back to Oxford, "to climb the steep where fame's proud temple shines afar." He ascended step by step until he became Dean of the College to which we both belonged. In course of time, after the usual interval, I went up to take my M. A. degree. Now the custom was, and is, that the Dean takes the candidate by the hand, leads him up to the chair of the Vice-Chancellor, and presents him for his degree in a Latin speech. We were all assembled in the appointed place, the Dean, my friend, taking us up in turn one by one. Among the group was a stout burly man, a gentleman commoner, sleek and fat, and manifestly well to do in life. With him the Dean had trouble; unwieldy, and confused and slow, it was difficult to get him through the crowd and up in his place in time. They passed me in a kind of struggle: the Dean leading and endeavoring to guide—the candidate hanging back and getting hitched in the throng. Just then I managed to whisper:

"Why, your peg's surely mazed, maister!"

I was hardly prepared for the result when I "struck the electric chain wherewith we are darkly bound." The association came back; the words called up the scene among the swine; and when the crowd gave way, there stood the Dean before the Vice-Chancellor's chair, greeting him, not with a Latin form, but in spasms of uncontrolable laughter!

IN THE TAIL OF A COMET.

From Temple Bar for September.

The dread of the possible evils which might accrue if the earth encountered a comet will possibly be diminished by the consideration of the extreme tenuity of these objects. But the feeling may still remain that influences, other than those due to mere weight or mass, might be exerted upon terrestial races in the course of such an encounter. The subtle breath of some mephitic vapor might penetrate our atmosphere, and if it did not bring immediate destruction, might leave dire forms of plague and pestilence to work their evil will upon the human race. This fear is not, perhaps, wholly unreasonable, though—as will presently appear—the positive information we now have does not favor the supposition that the tail, at any rate, of a comet, is likely to exercise such destructive effects. And it is only the tails of comets that we have much chance of meeting. On account of their enormous volumes, it is not so utterly improbable that we should encounter them as that we should meet the comparatively minute nuclei. In fact, there is reason for supposing that the earth actually did pass through the tail of the comet of 1861. At about the hour when it was calculated that the encounter should have taken place, a strange auroral gleam was seen in the atmosphere, but beyond this no effect was perceptible.

We have positive evidence that there exists—in connection with this particular comet—a widely-dispersed stream of solid or liquid particles. The comet, we have said, has no visible tail. But it is to be remembered that a tail may exist and yet continue invisible, through tenuity of substance. Of this we have positive evidence, since the tail of the comet of 1843 appeared much larger in Paris (owing to the greater purity of the air) than in London, and longer in Constantinople than in Paris. But we are not about to ask the reader to believe in a tail that has never been seen. On the contrary, there is evidence, and very good evidence, that this object has been seen—not in the telescope, and not by astronomers alone, but in our own air, and by thousands of admiring eyes.

We all remember the great meteoric display which took place on the morning of Nov. 14, 1866. On that morning we were not very far from the orbit of Tempel's comet, though the comet itself was millions of miles away. We shall perhaps seem to be requiring too much from our readers, if we ask them to believe that the thousands of brilliant objects which flashed across the heavens on that memorable night belonged to the comet's tail, or at any rate to the comet's train. Well, Adams and Leverrier, Schiaparelli and Weise, a host in fact of eminent astronomers, share this opinion—*bizarre* as it may seem—and on very excellent grounds. This we shall briefly endeavor to show, premising that we must request our readers to accept on our authority those facts which are established, as distinguished from those which may still be looked upon as matters of opinion.

It has been proved by Adams, and that not without a laborious process of calculation, that the meteors we saw that night were traveling in a certain orbit round the sun, with a period of thirty-three and a quarter years, and not (as had been guessed by Prof. Newton) with a period of three hundred and fifty-four days. In the meantime Leverrier, assuming a period of thirty-three and a quarter years, had calculated the figure of the meteoric orbit, and his result coincided with Adams'. Now, when the assigned path of the meteors came to be looked at a little closely, it was found to agree almost exactly (in fact, far within the limits of error due to errors of observation) with the path of Tempel's comet. Of all the myriads of paths round the sun which the meteors might have followed, they actually followed the one already assigned to Tempel's comet. Be it remembered that no attempt was made to reconcile the two paths. Adams and Leverrier independently calculate one path, without thought of Tempel's or any other comet. Dr. Oppolzer had calculated the other part a year earlier. Placed side by side, the two orbits are found to agree in a manner which must be spoken of as *exact*. It is impossible to exhibit to the uninitiated the utter improbability of such a coincidence being accidental. But a faint notion may be formed by comparing with it the improbability that each man of a company of riflemen should fire fifty shots against a target, and that these should fall, shot for shot, on the marks left by another company.

But this, even, is not all. Schiaparelli has shown that the track of the meteors which compose the celebrated August shower (the tears of St. Lawrence) accords in the most remarkable manner with the orbit of the great comet of 1862, whose period is one hundred and forty-five years. Other showers (for astronomers recognize many) have been satisfactorily identified with other cometic orbits, and it would seem that the great April aerolite shower, which sends down solid masses upon the earth (of which four are known to have fallen in England alone), follows the path of the great comet of 1861.

A Gun with a History.—The Egyptian gun in St. James' Park has also its history. It is connected with one of the most desperate and extraordinary conspiracies organized in this country since the Rye-House Plot, nor did even the Cato-street Conspiracy excel it in the singularity of its details. In 1802, the year after the signing of the Peace of Amiens, a Col. Despard, who had served in the Spanish Main with Lord Nelson, and had earned a high character for courage and loyalty as His Majesty's Superintendent at Honduras, organized a plot. He had been chief-engineer, and distinguished himself in the St. Juan Expedition; but in spite of all arduous and dangerous services had been passed over, forgotten, and contumeliously neglected by the Government. This had rankled in the heart of the brave and fierce Irishman, and he had devoted his time since to denouncing the Government and attending meetings of dangerous political societies, till he had found his way into Coldbath Fields Prison, the *Habeas Corpus* Act being then suspended, and justice for the time in abeyance. Like Thistlewood, Despard returned to the daylight ten times more bitter and violent than ever. He became a professional conspirator. By the magnetic attraction of evil he drew together forty or fifty disaffected soldiers and turbulent laborers, chiefly Irish. Their places of meeting were the Flying Horse, Newington, and the Oakley Arms, Lambeth. These men soon seduced other soldiers into the treasonable association, and to all new proselytes formal oaths were administered. Except the unfortunate and misguided Colonel, all the conspirators were of the lowest class. Their plan was, on the day when the King opened the Parliament to attack him and put him to death. The maddest and most inconceivable part of the scheme was that one of the gang named Wood, a soldier, was to get himself posted that day as sentinel at the great gun in the Park. He was to secretly load it, arrange the exact level, fire at the King's coach as it passed through the Park, and blow it to atoms. This insane scheme Col. Despard strongly approved. He said to his men, "The King must be put to death; I have weighed the matter well, and my heart is callous." After the gun was fired, the mail-coaches were to be stopped, as a signal to the country that the revolt had taken place. The Tower was then to be surprised, and the arms there secured and distributed. The Colonel and six of his band were hung for this treason. The Colonel appeared on the drop of the Surrey Jail very well dressed—in a blue double-breasted coat and gilt buttons; two waistcoats, one cream-color, one scarlet; gray breeches, long boots, and a brown surtout. The dead bodies were all beheaded. The Colonel was buried at the north door of St. Paul's Cathedral.—*Belgravia for September.*

HYPOCRISY AND CANDOR.

From All the Year Round.

Tom says he always tells the truth,
Though an unpleasant duty;
While Jack, a less punctilious youth,
Would praise a Satyr's beauty.

But somehow, when you hear them both,
Their different manners trying,
You take Jack's praises, nothing loth,
And hope that Tom is lying.

You know that Jack is not sincere,
While Tom is full of virtue;
But one can sometimes please your ear,
The other's sure to hurt you.

Jack's ready he has such success,
'Twill please you though you doubt it;
Tom never tells the truth, unless
You'd rather be without it.

Falsehood a paltry vice may be,
Plain-speaking may be grander,
But, though I hate Hypocrisy,
I loathe too fulsome Candor.

KARL VOGT AT HOME.

Translated from the Leipsic Gartenlaube.

I had not seen Karl Vogt in twenty years. During this time I had traveled over half the globe, and of all the blessings which had escaped me with fleeting youth, I missed now most painfully the old elastic spirit. In order to reinvigorate myself in the spiritual sunshine of an ever genial, healthy soul, I knew of no better means than to seek out my old friend in his hermitage. A half hour's journey from Geneva, where the gray glacier water of the Arve flows into the dark blue Rhone, I found the German *savant* in a modest but comfortable home. He recognized me from the widow as soon as I entered the garden, and came toward me with his old laugh, a laugh peculiarly his own, and that had not changed in twenty years. He greeted me most heartily. "Direct from Senegambia, Hans? Boys, come here, this is the glacier-man, of whom I have told you stories. But we will not remain outside; come all into the house!"

We followed him into his study. It was a small room with many books and little furniture, and was reached through an ante-room in which was stowed the greater part of the library and his collections. The study was lighted by two windows, one of which took in a view of the Jura and the roaring Arve, while the other opened into a sort of garden-pavilion. There was not room enough for disorder. A good landscape, the copy of one from Ruysdael, and a few portraits, drew the attention from the long row of skulls and casts of the brain which which had first arrested the glance.

The Frau Professor and the children—consisting of three robust boys and a blackeyed maiden—now joined the circle. The latter looked curiously at the "glacier-man" as at some mythical being suddenly come to life. This reference reminded me of my first meeting with Vogt, which took place on the Under Aar glacier, as he, with Agassiz, Desor and others was investigating and proving the continuous motion of the frozen stream.

"You have suffered no want since our separation," said I, with an unmistakable glance at his imposing circumference.

"That you know, I have had to fear, but should I ever come to that you know the wise proverb, 'Necessity knows no law.'"

"We saw the proof of that on the Aar glacier. Only think, Frau Professor, that when I then had the pleasure of introducing myself to your husband as a colleague, who at that moment had the strongest desire of appeasing his hunger, I was most cruelly laughed at, and Desor asserted that in the night, as they all slept unsuspiciously, friend Vogt had eaten up the provisions, even to the last bit of sausage."

"Marianne, is not this slanderous history more likely an allusion of the glacier-man to his present hunger," said Vogt, laughingly, to his wife.

"Oh, not at all! pray remain Frau Professor. A much more intellectual motive brings me to your husband to-day. I want to go into apprenticeship to him."

"And what do you wish to learn then, dear friend? Have you wandered through half the world, and come home hungry for knowledge? You must tell us much now."

"I should like to learn from you how to preserve such a joyous disposition through all life's perplexities. You are always the most cheerful man whom one can meet between the poles. Even political vexations seem to have had no effect upon you."

"I have wept no tears over them," he replied, "moreover I have kept myself fresh through work."

"Although I have known little of your personal history since our last meeting, yet I have been able to study many of your works, and have so convinced myself that you have not been idle, and have fought out many battles since then."

"Battling seems especially adapted to my nature," answered Vogt. "You remember my first scientifical dispute with Leopold von Buck?"

"I have heard nothing of it."

"Then I will tell you the story, for it was not without influence on my subsequent history. Already in 1840 Agassiz had sent me to an assembly of naturalists at Erlangen, in order to report there the new glacier theory. The old Buck—whose scientific merits I certainly have at no time failed to recognize—had in his youth unfortunately expressed an opinion on that problem which at the present day has at best a historical interest. He was weak enough to meet me like a roaring lion on that account. In the Coffee garden he attacked me venemently, made peace, however, on the next day, but said to me in the evening on the homeward way, 'I am now going to the theatre, and you are going home to prepare yourself on that stupid trash which you will present to us to-morrow.' On the next day I received permission to speak and went cheerfully to my discourse. Buck seated himself directly opposite me, holding his Spanish cane with both hands and resting his chin on the knob. He watched me challengingly and accompanied my speech by mutterings and snarlings. We, however, parted at Erlangen on sufficiently good terms, but two years later when I went to the assembly at Mayence with the rich results of our glacier investigations, Leopold von Buck let fall some rather slighting remarks, the object of which seemed to be to prevent my appearance among the assembled naturalists. Notwithstanding his efforts I was called upon the rostrum at the proper time, and at the close of my discourse made a rather pointed allusion to his words. You can imagine the confusion into which such a defence would throw that august assembly."

"But in what respect had this an influence on your subsequent fortunes?" I asked the narrator.

"You know that when a student I worked three years in Liebig's laborotorium at Gieszen. Liebig had always much good feeling for me, and did not lose sight of me when I worked later with Desor for Agassiz, in Neufchatel, in his great studies on the anatomy of fresh-water fish, and took part in the examinations of the glacial movements. Agassiz wished to take me with him to America. I however parried the proposition, for the Yankees were never among my favorites. Finally, I decided to go to Paris and busy myself with my favorite studies. I studied in the Botanical Garden, corresponded with regard to the sessions of the Academy, began my *Manual of Geology*, and commenced my physiological letters with Cotta. The next Winter I went to Nizza, when I received, through Liebig, a call as Professor of Zoology in the University at Gieszen. In this I could count on no particular patronage from the Government circles. Link, also, would not acquiesce in my appointment, and grounded his objections with the remark that I had, a few years ago, so deported myself toward Herr Leopold von Buck that my call would seem like an insult to that veteran of science. But the old Buck, when he heard of this, wrote him such an earnest letter, and so utterly forbade that a Hesse-Darmstadt Minister should mix himself in his private affairs and use them as a cover for his political actions, that my call followed. As I decided not to go to Gieszen until just before the time to begin my lectures, it gave the gentlemen there ample time to busy themselves concerning my entrance. In Heidelberg is an institute for newspaper readers which is called the 'Museum,'" continued Vogt. "There the tables are so arranged that officers and others must sit according to their rank, and wo be to the unfortunate individual who dares to break the order of rank and seat himself at a table to which he does not belong. In passing through Heidelberg in the Summer of 1846 I visited this Museum, and from there out the dark rumor had got afloat that Karl Vogt, the professor, just called to Gieszen, wore —— a mustache. I wore my beard then as I do to-day, and you can easily perceive [illegible] me an extraordinary [illegible]. But my mustache had so grown under the trumpet of Madame Rumor, that when the report came to Giessen, it had attained a truly remarkable length. This is was said to be a mustache such as no mortal had ever seen. I could wind it twice around my head and tie it behind. 'Would he go into the lecturer's chair with this mustache, or would he have it cut off first?' This question busied the learned world of Giessen during the Winter months. Wagers were laid by the old against, by the young for the mustache. The last became troubled about their finances, and wrote me doleful letters to Paris that I should prevent them from becoming bankrupt, and not go into the lecturer's chair without the mustache. The situation grew difficult. I must not bring loss upon my young friends, and my mustache must be protected from all the dangers which threatened it from Rector and Senate. In my need enlightenment came to me. As a loyal Professor, I held it my duty to make a visit to the reigning authorities in Darmstadt before my entrance upon office. The Erbgroszherzog not only received me graciously, but retained me so long in conversation that when I finally reappeared in the ante-room the Adjutant in waiting showed me the greatest reverence. The Herr Rector magnificus whom I visited the day before my lecture received me with visible perplexity. 'And still'—I read in his glance, which rested as if shocked on my beard. But I cut him off in the right time by relating how I had entered the presence of royalty without the previous services of the barber. A better argument for the mustache could not have been given: the young won the wager and the old must pay."

From this I led him to speak of his political relations to Germany and Switzerland, until when he spoke of having been unable to accept Prince Napoleon's invitation to accompany him on his Northern travels, I asked:

"Would it be indiscreet to ask how you came to the honor of being invited by the Prince?"

"Certainly not," answered he. "If a Prince associate with a naturalist in spite of his being a republican, surely a republican dare associate with a talented man, even though he be a Prince. For the rest, I made his personal acquaintance first after his return from this journey, when I tendered him my thanks for his invitation. This I had received through my English friend, Charles Edmond, with whom I became acquainted in Nizza, when I was studying sea animals, and who recommended me to the Prince on account of this specialty."

Perceiving my glance toward his collections he said: "If you wish to acquaint yourself with my newest works you must read my lectures on mankind."

"That I have already done," said I, "and now hope to hear you, for I am informed that you will lecture on these subjects in Paris."

"Not only in Paris," said he, "but also in Bremen, Darmstadt, Mannheim and Nuremburg. Other places I have put off until next Winter."

"This kind of lecturing," I remarked, "has arisen in America, and has there resulted in the greatest improvement through the influence it has exerted upon the general cultivation of the people; and I believe that a great part of the spiritual culture which we meet in all stratas of the American people is a fruit of these lectures."

"Every one should become the apostle of his own ideas," answered Vogt.

The Frau Professor now came in to announce tea.

The Bank of England.—The first English stability to which we refer is the Bank of England. We do not say that England could not exist without this bank; but we do not see how she could exist without it in prosperity. The earnings of England, by land and sea, might be very advantageously made without the direct instrumentality of her National Bank; but it is perfectly clear that the permanent results of these earnings could not be secured without it. The greatest historical events of England, in modern times, have shown the stability of her Bank. The war with France, the suppression of the Indian mutiny, the abolition of Slavery in the British West Indies, the Crimean War, the change in the English Corn Laws, the various financial panics, especially that of 1866, in Great Britain—all combine to prove the stability of the Bank of England. During the progress of some of the events to which reference is here made, it would be futile to deny that the Bank of England was interested. She was not, and could not be, from the very nature of her power, an idle or indifferent spectator; but her very activity in certain cases only proved her stability. The depreciation of her notes, in one of the periods to which we refer, only gave an opportunity for the English people to show how safe they considered their funds to be in her hands. Not that the Bank of England is above the people. It is in this fact more than any other that her stability consists. Her Board of Directors sees where the real income of the Bank is, and it is guarded accordingly. It is the combined industry of England that makes her Bank what it is. No such public debt as that of this country could be controlled if it were not for the stability given by the earnings of the people to the Bank of England. The consols of England stand well in the markets of the world, because it is known that the Bank of England indorses them. No one who was in the vicinity of the Bank during the height of the financial crisis of the Spring of last year but must have been deeply impressed by the scene around him with the ability of that institution. The eye passed along Threadneedle-street at the hour of high change, in the midst of the rush of assembled thousands, and rested on the fortress-like walls of the Bank as it would on a rock in the midst of a raging sea. The throng swept on like a cataract over a cliff. The mingled mass jostled itself in the streets, a pent-up human avalanche. Men of station and wealth, women of fashion and beauty, old and young, rich and poor, huddled together in the crowd, borne away in the resistless current that urged on to the doors and in to the counters of the falling and tottering banks. At this darkest moment of that memorable "Black Friday," when Mr. Gladstone drove up, in the name of the Government of England, as the representative of the people of England, to the portals of the Bank of England, and after consulting in its private council chamber with its directors announced that all was well, that the money really needed for the public necessities of the perilous hour would be forthcoming at the appointed time, no one who heard it will ever forget the cheer that then and there went up from the popular heart, attesting to the fact that the Bank of England is indeed among the first of English stabilities.—*From the Broadway, No. 1.*

The Empress Eugenie at Salzburg.—Gossips never weary of telling of the sportive gaiety and youthful vivacity of the Empress Eugenie. The "surprise," a species of pleasantry for which all Spanish ladies have a great taste, existing in the gardens of the chateau at Hellbrun, was the object of the most intense delight. This chateau was built by a facetious churchman, an Archbishop of Salzburg, and contains a variety of odd inventions to alarm the great ecclesiastics who were wont to be his guests. Some of them are never mentioned at all, others it would be just as well not to refer to; but some, again, exhibit a cheerful spirit of mystification which, above everything, pleases and interests the Empress Eugenie. The gardens are full of them, and the Grotto of Neptune, to the mysteries of which Her Majesty obtained the key at once, afforded the greatest amusement to the Imperial party. This grotto is composed of artificial stalactites, from every one of which issues, on the pressure of a certain spring, a gushing column of water, so that the visitor is deluged in a moment. In his haste to leave the place, he rushes through an avenue of columns, each one surmounted by a stag's head. While yet he gazes at this singular style of ornamentation, each stag's mouth opens wide, and out pours a cascade. Each branch of every antler sends forth a torrent of water, and the startled stranger flies into the open avenue in utter dismay, his clothes being by this time well nigh saturated. But no sooner has he escaped into the light, thankful to be rid of the "surprises" of the grotto, than the very ground on which he treads begins to send up a gushing fountain each time he presses his foot to the ground. A few chairs are scattered about. The unhappy visitor, all dripping wet, seeks to take refuge on a seat, when from each bar—from leg, arm and back of the treacherous seat—showers of spray envelop him all about, and he is fain to cry for mercy, when at last, shivering and soddened, with blue lips and chattering teeth, he is led to a pavilion close at hand, where a large log fire is kept up, for the purpose of drying the damp and unwary stranger who may happen to have been maltreated in the Grotto of Neptune. Thus was it with the ladies of honor and chevaliers in waiting who accompanied the Empress. Some liked the joke, others did not, but all laughed heartily, and pronounced it charming, as the Imperial lady indulged in the merriment inspired by the woebegone appearance of the victims. The good-natured remark of M. de Pierres, who spoke of the aquatic paradise of Hellbrun, produced the best effect imaginable at dinner that day. Upon the whole, the visit to Salzburg may be considered as the great success of the season of the Tuileries, and we are led to believe that so much gaiety and good temper, so much perpetual desire to please, so much charming exertion to procure distraction to the heart-sick and weary, must meet with their reward ere long.—*Paris Correspondence of the Court Journal.*

Surveying Operations of the Second Division—The Sangre De Christe and Moscow Passes—Monuments in the Territories—The Ranches.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Hermosilla, Huerfano River, C. T., Thursday, Aug. 1, 1867.

On Monday, July 22, the First and Third Divisions of the Engineer Corps, U. P. R. R., E. D., the former under the charge of L. H. Eicholtz, Assistant Engineer; the latter under that of John A. Runk, Jr., Assistant Engineer, crossed the Arkansas River at Fort Lyon. From this point they started on their survey up the Purgatoire River, *en route* for Raton Pass, Fort Union and Albuquerque. Gen. W. W. Wright, Chief-Engineer; Dr. Le Conte, Geologist; Dr. Lewis, Surgeon; Dr. Bell, Photographer; T. W. Yardley, Assistant Photographer, and Capt. J. M. Blair, Quartermaster, accompanied these two divisions. The members of the Second Division, of which it was my fortune to constitute one, bid good-bye to those of the other wing of the corps at the ferry, not expecting to meet them again till all had crossed the Rocky Mountains and were safe on the banks of the Rio Grande, hundreds of miles away. Many a cordial shake of the hand, many the admonitions "take care of yourself, old fellow," "look our for grizzlies," that were interchanged. We had had many a pleasant time together during our march of nearly 400 miles "across the Plains;" we had been daily harassed for much of the distance by prowling bands of Indians; had marched during the day through the hot sun, and had cheerfully gone to work and thrown up our hasty rifle-pits and stood guard together at night; had hunted the buffalo and antelope; had crossed the unknown desert to the Arkansas—had passed through all without loss of any kind, and without the occurrence of a single event to cause an ill word or deed. Now all were impatient for the change from the monotonous and barren plain, with its dull routine, to the wild grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, with its dense forests, its cool, bubbling springs, its precipices and ravines, its snow-covered peaks, its constantly varying landscape, where many a thrilling adventure might befall us. Lingering a while, with the turbid Arkansas rushing between, each party finally moved off to its work, and was lost to each other's sight.

The main object of the survey of the Second Division is to explore the Sangre de Christe and Moscow passes, at the head waters of the Huerfane River. To accomplish this object thoroughly and satisfactorily, it is necessary to make a careful survey of the country on either side of the Mountains; for this reason we started our line from the Bench Mark at Fort Lyen, and will take the levels and run an accurate transit line through from that point, carefully noting the courses, distances and elevations.

The organization of the Division is as follows: J. Imbrie Miller, Philadelphia, Engineer in Charge; J. H. Hobart, Pottstown, Pa., Transit; W. G. Smyzer, Philadelphia, Level; F. Leubers, Germany, Topographer; Dr. Terry, Davenport, Iowa, Geologist and Botanist; Maj. A. L. Calhoun, Philadelphia, Mineralogist; L. Y. Stuart, New-York, Quartermaster; W. G. Stock, Baltimore, and C. K. Munroe, Boston, rodmen, and two flagmen, two chainmen, two tapemen, one carpenter, four axmen, two cooks, one wagonmaster, and eight teamsters. The "outfit," as it as well as almost every thing else is called out in this country, consists of seven six-mule teams and wagons, one four-mule ambulance and team, four wall tents, one common tent, and six days' rations. The third day from Fort Lyon we crossed to the south side of the Arkansas River at Doan's Ferry, about twenty-four miles above the Fort. At this point the Santa Fe road crosses and leaves the river. The ferry consists of an old flat boat, fastened by means of a rolling block to a rope, which is stretched across the river, and is driven back and forth by the current. The boat is not considered safe for horses or mules; we were therefore obliged to swim our teams, running the wagons on the boat by hand. The river is unusually high and rapid, and in swimming the mules they came upon a shallow place about half way across the stream, where the water was about two feet deep. Upon this place they all collected, not seeming to relish the prospect of another swim, and notwithstanding the shouting and pelting the teamsters gave them, there they stood, wagging their ears, switching their tails and echoing in full chorus, but in tones far more horrible than the shouts of men. Finally one of the teamsters managed to swim to where they stood, and by means of a jackwhip suggested the propriety of their moving on. We found the river to be three hundred and thirty-five feet wide at the ferry.

Thinking we would compare notes with the ferryman we asked him the width of the river, supposing, of course, he would know the length of the rope he had stretched across. He told us the river was three hundred feet wide. On being asked if he had ever measured it, he answered that he had; he had thrown a stone across which had landed at the water's edge, and he could throw just three hundred feet! It would seem that this or some equally accurate method is generally used for measuring distances through this part of the Territory. For instance, according to a table of distances which we have compiled from such information as we can obtain, we should be one hundred and ten miles from Fort Lyon at this point, while by chaining we are eighty-one and one-half miles. Our maps seem to be no more accurate, as we have learned by experience when we struck the Arkansas River twenty-three miles below the point indicated on the map. On Saturday we reached the ranch of Mr. Branoramau, nine miles below the mouth of the Huerfane. This is the first cultivated land we have seen during our trip up the Arkansas. Although Mr. B. located his land this season, he has built himself a neat and comfortable log-house and has a fine field of five hundred acres in corn, which bids fair to yield well. He had also a small amount of wheat, some potatoes, beans, &c., but these were all destroyed by grasshoppers. His lands, like all those on the Purgatoire, Arkansas and Huerfane, are cultivated by irrigation. Mr. B. employs white hands, contrary to the usual custom of the country, thinking it much the better plan to keep the Mexicans off his place. Twenty-six miles above Doan's ferry we crossed the mouth of the Apishapa River, a small stream that rises in the Spanish Peaks. As we approached this stream we came in full view of Pike's and Spanish Peaks and the Greenhorn Mountains. Since passing Bent's Fort we have had occasional glimpses of each, but at no time have we been able to see three at once. On each we could see scattering patches of snow, the top of Pike's Peak being quite white. Beyond Greenhorn Mountains, to the left, we could see the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, (the Sierra Blanca,) white with snow, glittering in the sun.

Near the Apishapa we first found the arborescent cactus, although it abounds near our present camp, reaching the height of six or seven feet. This, together with the prickly pear and two other species of the cactus, grow in such quantities as to render it very difficult and annoying to ride over the prairies, the horses being very much afraid of these plants after once learning their virtues.

As yet the cottonwood is the only timber we have found, with the exception of an occasional box-elder or willow, but we are in full sight of the pines, cedars and oaks of the upper country. Coal is reported in this neighborhood, but we have not yet found any specimens. It is however found in large quantities at Pueblo, a village on the Arkansas at the mouth of the Fountain qui Bouit, about twenty miles across the country from here. The vein at Pueblo is said to be about five feet thick, and yields a good quality of tertiary coal. Other veins are reported in the neighborhood. The hills here are covered with quantities of beautiful geodes, containing crystals of different colors. The rock is mostly a very hard and fine-grained sandstone. Capt. Craig's ranche, where we are now in camp, is situated at the mouth of the canyon of the Huerfane. His house is said to be the handsomest residence south of Denver. It is certainly very far in advance of anything I have yet seen. The house is an adobe; yet in arrangement and style of finish it reminds me very much of a house on a Southern plantation. It is built with a wide hall running through the centre, a wide verandah in front, its servants' quarters, kitchen, &c., detached.

Mr. Doyle's ranche, five miles below, is also one where the old Mexican style and plan of building are disregarded. Instead of the large square flat dirt-roofed adobe, with parlor, bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, cellar, stables, barns, storehouses, all on the ground floor, he has built a neat frame cottage of modern style, surrounded by a handsome paling fence, and throughout has committed a great innovation on the established usages of the land.

Capt. Craig was formerly a Quartermaster in the United States Army, and at the close of the war was stationed at Fort Union, New-Mexico, but is now out of the service and devoting himself to his Huerfane farm. His family reside in Marietta, Ohio, where the Captain has a handsome place, but they occasionally [illegible] Hermosilla, (or beautiful valley,) [illegible]. The Acequia which supplies water for irrigating this place is about three miles long, and brings the water from two miles above the mouth of the canyon. Capt. Craig has about one thousand acres under cultivation, but has a plan for carrying the water on to the plateau about twelve miles below and forming an artificial lake, by which means some twenty thousand acres of land will be made available for grain, and which at present is fit only for grazing.

To-morrow I go out with Mr. Miller to explore the canyon of the Huerfane with reference to its suitability for running the railroad through. In my next I will give an account of what I see. DELTA.

LIFE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Social Affairs in Halifax—Local Amusements and Fashions—Some Account of Dogs and Horses—The Lunatic Asylum.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Halifax, Sunday, Sept. 1, 1867.

Admirers of physique may delight themselves with the men and women of this city, and of the two provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They are large, ample-chested, erect, ruddy and of obvious and conscious strength. The women of the middle and lower classes partake of the severer labors of the men much more than with us. It is common to see them driving carts and wagons, and dealing out farmstuffs to customers, which they do with a nerve and energy that seem to ask no favor. Indeed, they get none; and it is one of the unpleasant features of social life here, as it is in England, that courtesy to women is rather an outside matter, and reserved for the higher classes. The dignity of labor is not specially recognized. An American feels an almost irresistible impulse to step forward and help the well-dressed, comely woman whom he sees at the door, measuring half-bushels of potatoes from a barrel. I speak of the city rather than country. Caste is rigorously defined here. An example was given at Mr. Kennedy's concert the other evening. Your correspondent and his companion, looking for eligible seats, were about entering the lower part of the house, where the people seemed to be well dressed and to have an honest expectation, as of good cheer, on their faces. But at a hint we went up stairs and found that the gallery held the *élite*. All the officers were there, and there only ladies took off their hats. There were all the reserved seats, and we had occasion to learn that a reserved seat was a peculiarly sacred thing, to be held for the purchaser all the evening. A rich man and his family, old residents, were pointed out with surprise in the front seat of the lower part of the house, and we learned the next day that this gentleman thought it necessary to apologize to "good society" for taking that place. He said that in ten years, which was the age of the building, he had never entered it below, but that being quite deaf he had ventured for once to defy public opinion in order to hear the songs of his native land. There are a great many Scots in Halifax, and Mr. Kennedy received from them an enthusiastic and merited reception. His stay was terminated by a dinner tendered by his countrymen.

The physical superiority of the people of these colonies is due, perhaps, after the prerequisite of good stock, to their comparatively simple habits and admirable climate. They drink considerable ale and whisky, but they drink in a methodical way, and they use simple, substantial food, and regular hours. French cooking, as well as French fashions in dress, seem almost unknown. The hotel tables are plainly supplied, and I think we were not served with cake at any time. The streets are quiet by 10 or 11 o'clock at night, with an exception possibly in favor of the sailors, who are numerous, and are about the only democratic class in the city, roving about much as they do everywhere else. Sunday is closely observed, and the city is as quiet on that day as a country village. The climate, although there are hot days in Summer, as is usual in high latitudes, is very bracing, and encourages athletic exercises. The people walk a great deal; buggies are rare, and most of the riding is done in hacks or state carriages, and in quite a solemn way. Cricket is much played, and we saw the English game of skittles, which is a sort of coarse ten-pins game. We saw the former played at high noon in an open field, the thermometer at 90°, and were reminded of Jingle's account of Col. Blazo's match in the West Indies. A few yachts are owned here; but we were greatly surprised to see so few in a bay which possesses unequaled advantages for that kind of sport. Great attention and admiration were excited a day or two ago by the arrival of an American private yacht, the property of Mr. Starr, of Philadelphia, who passed through a severe storm on his passage hither. This beautiful vessel lies now, like a swan, in the offing, the admiration of all observers.

Female dress is so different from what it was with us that a lady of our party found herself almost unpleasantly observed in the streets, with her short walking dress and slender unhipped hoops. She was soon known as "the lady from New-York," but we felt, all things considered, that the distinction carried no discredit either to her or her friends. Fortunately a Boston party arrived before our visit was concluded, and we became more common. The ladies here wear long skirts in the street, dress their hair low down the neck, use bonnets, and give signs that they have not yet discarded a certain shapely addendum, which indeed we saw prominently exhibited in the shops, and which an attentive clerk, doubtless descrying need like the watchful bootblacks who proffer "shines" to countrymen, urged upon us, as "dress improvers." We marked the euphemism with admiration.

The ladies are as beautiful as the men are athletic and strong. Among other attractions they possess long and massy hair. But our allegiance to our countrywomen was not shaken. We thought we discerned in both sexes—if in one it must be in both—a lack of that tenderness and mutual indulgence which make the charities of domestic life so sweet with us. Mr. Sparkler could scarcely go amiss here in his search for "a woman with no goddam nonsense about her"—a woman, we humbly submit, to be carefully avoided. In considerable intercourse with both ladies and gentlemen we thought, too, that there was a deficiency in what would be called with us general intelligence and culture. The educated classes, except perhaps professional persons, seemed as a rule to be educated conventionally and narrowly. The book stores are not largely or widely supplied, but we were surprised to find a large proportion of the stock to be American. Longfellow is the best known and most admired of our poets. There is decidedly a kind of hardness in the English character, and in its derivatives. Perhaps no better proof of it is needed than in the universal abuse of brutes that one witnesses here.

If Halifax has one more noticeable feature than another, it is the dogs. They swarm; and their hand is against every man, and every man's hand is against them. The dandies with walking sticks, seem to carry these canes for no other purpose than to remind the luckless curs of their Latin name. The soldiers kick them; the boys bait them; the negroes throw them into the river. The consequence is that their dispositions are completely soured, and they snarl, growl, yelp and fight without intermission. Halifax is a canine pandemonium. A heap of dogs, rolling over and over in the street in mortal combat, is the commonest of sights. The writer stood one day in the Merchant's reading-room, looking at a file of New-York papers, when he was startled by a snarl at his feet, and looking down, saw three terriers preparing for a fight, which presently came off in the middle of the room—no one present, not even the clerk in attendance, deeming the matter worthy of the slightest attention. On Sunday we saw a soldier hold a poor cur by the neck on the steps of the church, and after tormenting him for some time, finally kicked him some twenty feet in the air. This seemed to be thought an excellent joke. If Mr. Bergh can spare the time, and is willing to become a family missionary, he can find ample vent for his righteous soul in Halifax. Of course, the amusing phase is not wanting. We observed, with satisfaction, the marked respect with which a magnificent English mastiff, who lived next the hotel was treated. He never gave the wall, and looked up at dandies' canes with significant and peace-compelling muzzle. And surely, no where else than Halifax could have occurred what follows. The very day I came here, I was astonished to see a black terrier issue howling from a second-story window to the pavement. He came through a sash with the glass rattling after him, and started up the street pursued by all the dogs in the neighborhood. Another, like him, came to the adjoining window, which was open, and looked quietly after his late companion, wondering, no doubt, as we did, why he chose the closed sash. The bystanders exchanged grins, in which the comic character of the incident forced us to join. "He's on his muscle," one remarked.

The horses, too, show unmistakable signs of mis[illegible] and mistreatment. They are generally thin and miserable, and their condition is more marked by contrast with the animals in the United States. In Portland, for example, one sees all the horses sleek, affectionate, obedient and efficient. You cross to Halifax, and they are goblin, vicious and ready to perish. No word of kindness ever seems to be addressed to them, (except by negro drivers,) and they are lashed unmercifully. To ride from the depot to the city—two miles—is a torture to a person of sensibility. The only object seems to be to worry the greatest amount of service out of the poor brutes, for the smallest feed and fee. I vowed to do justice in my letters to this cruelty, and I submit it boldly to all humane men, if there is not a screw loose in the state of public opinion where animals are so systematically tortured, and there is found no pleader or redeemer for them.

It is a pleasant change of the subject to refer to the Lunatic Asylum. This is a noble institution, well managed by Dr. De Wolf. His last report now lies before me, through the politeness of the assistant physician, Dr. McKeagney. Both of these gentlemen seem well fitted for their position. The proportion of cures is 39 per cent., and of deaths a little over five per cent., showing an important increase of the former, and decrease of the latter in comparison with similar institutions in the United States and Europe. Dr. De Wolf modestly refers these facts to the climate; but though that is doubtless a valuable auxiliary, one cannot go through the admirably-kept wards, and observe the patient, considerate humanity of the attendants, and the happy and peaceable demeanor of the patients without concluding that kindness and skill are the master means of this unusual success. Dr. De Wolf seems to be efficiently seconded by his wife, an English lady of accomplishments and humanity, whose devotion to the cause of the insane, and kind politeness to visitors, must insure her remembrance by every friend of humanity who has had the pleasure of an interview with her. The site of the Asylum was selected by Miss Dix, whose name is gratefully commemorated in the report, and it certainly does credit to her judgment. Dr. De Wolf told us that he found sailing on the bay a great means of delight and improvement to his patients. The buildings are now in process of enlargement, to hold about 275 patients, their present capacity being only about 180, and overflowing at that. This is an institution of which the Nova Scotians may well be proud. It is their very gem—morally, socially and materially. The buildings are located on the high ground directly opposite and east of Halifax, the bay being between, and about a mile and a half or two miles wide, and they constitute one of the most prominent objects that strikes the eye.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Two Governments of the Southern States—Which is Constitutional?

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Opinion, Sept. 8.

The leading objection to the Military Bill, on constitutional grounds, is that it declares the State Government illegal, and provides by act of Congress for setting up another. This is declared monstrous by its opponents, and floods of indignation, amounting at times to the pathetic, are poured forth at what is pronounced unheard of, unconstitutional and outrageous. It is asserted that its eventual abolition is sure, that some day or other the Courts will, of a certainty, declare everything done under it void; and one gentleman has actually proffered, without charge, to prosecute, as a lawyer, any man's case arising under it.

Has it never occurred to these gentlemen that there is not a single objection which can be urged against the Government Gen. Pope is engaged in organizing, that does not apply with tenfold greater force against the Government they now claim to be the only loyal Government of the State? That the only difference between them is that the present State Government was originated under the proclamation of the President, while the Government Gen. Pope is setting up will be organized under an act of Congress. They are both based upon authority derived from the United States, and not from any law or Constitution of Georgia, and the validity of either of them depends upon no statute or custom of Georgia, but if defensible at all, upon the Constitution of the United States.

Let us go a little into detail, and draw the parallel as it actually exists.

They are both of them the product of outside United States interference, and they can neither of them pretend to be the spontaneous act of the people of the State. The one now in process of organization, it is true, is to be voted upon by the people, which cannot be said of the President's organization; but they are both of them generated and brought into being by the directions and under the regulations of powers other than the State of Georgia. The history of the organization declared illegal by Congress is as follows: The President of the United States arrested the Governor, and ordered the Legislature not to meet—declaring them both to be illegal, and he forthwith took military possession of the State, and, ignoring all civil authority, administered the laws by military officers. Soon afterward he appointed a Provisional Governor, and called a Convention to organize for the State a new civil Government. He fixed the numbers of that Convention, the districts from which they should be elected, and the qualifications of the members. He fixed, also, the time for the election, and the qualifications of the voters, disfranchising all the then unpardoned rebels, and excluding all the blacks. When the Convention met, he dictated to it, through his Provisional Governor, in no gentle terms, certain ordinances he organized it to pass; and, in addition, required every member to take a certain oath of his own concoction.

Now, it is a simple denial of all the facts of the case for a Government thus set up to question the authority of the United States to interfere in the organization of a State Government. United States is written all over it—in its origin, in its progress of construction, and in its final organization. It was conceived by the President. He superintended its progress, and when it was complete he pronounced it good. Is it possible to conceive a greater stultification of history than for a Government with such a record to deny the authority of the United States to interfere?

But let us return to the parallel; what is there in the Congressional scheme that has not its counterpart in the Presidential?

Each found in existence a State organization and declared it illegal and void. Each set up a provisional government with military supervision. The President having only a Governor, while Congress adopts temporarily the whole organization. Each calls a Convention, the President not consulting the people at all, while Congress requires a vote "Convention or no Convention."

Each prescribes qualifications for members to the Convention and for voters at the election. The President *excluding all the then pardoned rebels*, and the blacks, who, together at that time formed *a majority of the people*. The unpardoned rebels, including all men in the State worth $20,000, and all the Confederate army officers above the rank of Coionel, and eleven other classes.

Neither of them pretend to proceed under the laws of Georgia, or any authority derived from Georgia, but both are based on an assumed power of the United States to act in the premises.

They both assume that in some way the State of Georgia is without any legal State Government, and that, under the circumstances, a power exists in the United States to superintend the organization of such a Government, and until that can be done, to preserve the peace and regulate society by such means as, in the absence of a legal civil Government, present themselves.

Now is it not conclusive that so far as an objection to the interference of the United States is concerned, the objection to the organization of 1865, is identical with the objection brought against the organization now in process of construction?

The United States is the mover and superintendent of both, and neither can truthfully say it is the sole product of Georgia though Georgia law. In this respect they are upon the same footing, and any objection applying to the scheme of Congress applies also to the scheme of the President.

The only difference in principle is, one is the result of Presidential interference, and the other of Congressional, and any sensible discussion of the point in dispute between them, must turn upon the instrument from which both Congress and the President profess to have derived the power to interfere at all—the Constitution of the United States.

Congress had just as much right to exclude the old office-holders as the President had to exclude the unpardoned rebels, and as much right to include the blacks as he had to exclude them. The words of the clause under which both protess to act being, "to guarantee to each State a republican form of government," there is nothing in the power prescribing to whom in the State the appeal shall be made. The real case is, the President had no authority to act at all. He is in no sense the United States. The assumption that he was a great stretch of authority. It takes the Congress and the President both to make the United States; or, in case of disagreement, two-thirds of Congress.

The Woman's Suffrage Movement in Kansas.

A meeting of citizens of Lyon County, Kansas, opposed to woman's suffrage, was held at Emporia a few days since, large delegations from all parts of the county being present. Several speeches in opposition to the project were made, and many resolutions were adopted. It was declared:

"That, while female suffrage is supported by many good persons of both sexes, yet we cannot fail to note the fact that every scoffer at the sanctity of the marital relation, every advocate of the doctrine of 'personal affinity' as the only true basis of a union between the sexes, is numbered among its most active sympathizers and promoters.

That regarding the family relation as the foundation of, and superior in sacredness to all Government, we feel that any policy which tends to materially alter that relation by individualizing woman, by introducing new matters of discord, and developing antagonisms heretofore unknown, is a blow at society itself.

That, in our opinion, some of the pernicious effects of this proposition, if practically carried out, will be to make every home a political caucus room, to disturb domestic peace, to destroy the unity of families, to ignore the institution of marriage, to introduce the doctrine of free love, to demoralize society, to invite from the quiet and sacred precincts of home to the political field, men and women as competitors in the strifes, agitations, prejudices and passions of political life."

Political Movements in Alabama.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Opinion, Sept. 6.

A movement, which had its origin with certain South Carolina politicians of the Perry school, is now on foot in Alabama, looking to the defeat of reconstruction in that State. Having despaired of defeating the Convention, they seek to get control of that body in order to defeat the purpose of its assembling. Primary meetings have been held in many of the counties, and on the 4th inst. a "mass Convention of the State" assembled at Montgomery, looking to the completion of a political organization for the defeat of at least so much of the Reconstruction Law as works the disfranchisement of secession leaders. Their platform of principles has not yet been enunciated, but it is promised to be forthcoming very soon. This platform will be essentially, universal suffrage and amnesty—a measure which reveals the true cause of opposition to the acts of Congress on the part of those who oppose reconstruction. That they are insincere in their professions, is evident from the fact that the leaders of the movement opposed a much milder scheme less than twelve months ago. It was then proposed to make a standard qualification, according to which all men should be admitted or rejected, regardless of color. This plan imposed no disabilities on account of past political offences, but admitted to the elective franchise all who might come up to the standard proposed. The parties referred to opposed this scheme because it admitted a few colored men, who could read and write, and who owned $200 worth of property, to the ballot. They now propose giving the ballot to every colored man in the State, no matter how ignorant and worthless.

Had the gentlemen who are so officious in this *post mortem* examination of past issues manifested any disposition for a settlement twelve months ago—when a settlement upon their present scheme was practicable—instead of opposing everything that did not receive the sanction of Mr. Johnson, people would be less disposed to question the sincerity of their present professions.

Senator Grimes of Iowa, and the Tariff.

Senator Grimes has addressed a letter to the editor of the Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, in which he says:

"It is not true that I have declined to take part in the pending political canvass in this State because I would 'find myself at issue with my own party on the tariff question.' So far as I know the Republican Party has never taken any position on the subject of a tariff, and so far as I believe, four-fifths of the members of that party in this State are in full accord with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Allison, Mr. Kasson, Gov. Kirkwood and myself, and with a majority of the members of Congress from the Northwestern States on the subject of an increase of the present tariff. I did answer a letter received a few days ago from the Chairman of the State Central Committee, in which I sought to excuse myself from the labor of an extended canvass this year. That answer was intended only for his perusal, and I preserved no copy of it. I shall not, therefore, attempt to repeat its contents, except to say that in that letter I did express the opinion which I now reiterate, that when the question shall be fairly presented to the people of this State, they will be found overwhelmingly—the Republican Party will be found overwhelmingly—against an increase of the present tariff, which is the highest ever known in a civilized country. I cannot believe that the intelligent people of Iowa are quite willing to destroy their revenue from imports by a prohibitory tariff, (and that is what the advocates of the new tariff avowedly sought last Winter,) only to impose new and additional direct taxes upon their own domestic products to supply the deficiency."

Gen. Grant's Letter to Gen. Sickles.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1867.

It has been learned that the letter of Aug. 24, from Gen. Grant to Gen. Sickles, is in his own handwriting, and of about the same length as that in the case of the removal of Gen. Sheridan. He speaks in strong terms of Mr. Binckley's sophistries and rhetoric, and declares himself in full accord with the end that Gen. Sickles was seeking to accomplish. He says, in substance, that he is no lawyer, and therefore, if he had not been restrained by his position as a soldier, he would not have answered the legal arguments brought forward in the Cabinet; but he is satisfied that the spirit of the reconstruction act, if not its letter, justified Gen. Sickles in the course he pursued.

Jesse D. Bright as a Kentucky Legislator.

From the Louisville Courier, Sept. 11.

Communications have appeared in the *Courier* and other papers referring to Hon. Jesse D. Bright in connection with the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. These notices have unquestionably been prompted by a knowledge of the eminent fitness of the distinguished gentleman for the position, but we have high authority for the statement that Mr. Bright is not an aspirant for the place, nor does he desire his name used in connection with it.

We are aware that Mr. Bright strongly objected to the use of his name as a candidate for the Legislature, and he only yielded to the overwhelming call made upon him in obedience to what he conceived to be public duty. His election by a unanimous vote showed the high estimation entertained for his worth and services by one of the most intelligent constituencies in the land, and was a compliment of which Mr. B., rewarded as he has been by the highest honors, may well be proud. Our people may confidently entertain high hopes of the action of the approaching Legislature, when one of the political experience, sagacity and wisdom of Hon. Jesse D. Bright will have a voice, and probably a controlling one, in its deliberations.

Results of the Maine State Election.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* gives returns from 261 cities, towns and plantations, which give Chamberlain 44,178 votes, and Pillsbury 33,939. Chamberlian's majority thus far, 10,239. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 53,596, and Pillsbury 30,440. There are 226 towns and plantations yet to be heard from, which last year gave Chamberlain 15,754 votes, and Pillsbury 11,405; Chamberlain's majority, 4,349. Last year Gov. Chamberlain received nearly 6,000 majority larger than had been cast for any Governor in Maine. The above returns indicate a majority in the State of about 13,000. Official returns have been received of the election of 72 representatives to the State Legislature, 58 being Republicans, and 14 Democrats. Last year the House stood 138 Republicans to 13 Democrats. Taking the gain of these towns as the ratio of the Democratic gain throughout the State, and judging from the incomplete returns from several representative districts, the next House of Representatives will consist of about 121 Republicans to 30 Democrats.

The Bangor *Whig*, of the 12th inst., says that the State Senate will stand—Republicans 25, Democrats 6—the latter having elected, by very small majorities, three in York, two in Knox, and one in Lincoln. In Aroostook the Republican is elected.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

John M. Francis, Esq., of Troy, having been suggested for a position on the Republican State ticket, his paper, the Troy *Times*, says: "Mr. Francis is not a candidate for nomination for a State or any other office, nor would he under any circumstances conceivable accept such nomination if it were tendered to him—something quite improbable, we admit. He is now an anxious candidate for his legitimate position in the *Times* office, and expects to return to active service therein, if life is prolonged to that yet indefinite period, when the Constitutional Convention shall have adjourned *sine die*."

The Democracy of Luzerne County, Penn., in convention assembled, resolved that they "reaffirm the Jeffersonian principles and doctrines of the equality of States, the binding force of the Constitution as the law of the land, the superiority of the white man and his right to rule and administer the Government of his own construction, without any extraneous assistance in the shape of negro suffrage or negro equality.

Among the speakers who will take an active part in the New-Jersey political campaign are Senators Cattell and Frelinghuysen, Hon. John Hill, Cortland Parker, F. Kingham, Esq., John Y. Foster, Esq., and Cornelius Walsh, of New-Jersey, and from abroad, Gen. Butler, Gen. Logan, Senator Nye, and others.

In a speech at Mount Gilead, Ohio, on the 11th inst., Vallandigham took occasion to say that the Republicans had legislated him out of Congress, but that his Democratic friends would legislate him in again, he hoped, this Winter.

In a recent speech in Ohio Gen. Logan declared that he hopes the first member of Congress that represents the chivalry of South Carolina will be as black as the ace of spades.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Frank Ewing, civilian, of Newton, County, Miss., was tried before a military commission at Vicksburg recently, for "disorderly conduct," in interfering with registration under the Acts of Congress, and was sentenced to be imprisoned ninety days. Gen. Ord has approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, and selected the military prison at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Florida.

The four survivors of the class of 1817 of Bowdoin College, met and celebrated their semi-centennial anniversary at Brunswick, Me., the seat of the College, last week. One of them had not been there for forty-seven years. For him scarcely a familiar object, besides old Massachusetts Hall and the dial-post in front of it remains.

But little work is now going on at the Norfolk Navy-yard, and that little is mostly in the hands of the machinists. The machinery of the frigate *Lancaster* is receiving a thorough overhauling, and her engines will be about one-third new, when out of the machine-shop.

In pursuance of the agreement entered into at the late meeting of the manufacturers, a number of the mills at Cohoes have closed entirely, and none are running more than two sets.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* of the 11th inst., says: "Our State appears to be given up to disorder. Murders abound in all sections. The majesty of the law is scouted by ruffians and assassins. Life is no longer regarded as secure, and we are daily put to shame and sorrow by the record of enormous crimes."

A Washington dispatch asserts that President Johnson has decided to grant Fitz John Porter a court-martial, in accordance with his request.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 15, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The negotiations which have been pending for the past two weeks between Hon. JOHN A. KASSON on the part of the United States, and the Prussian Government, relative to a postal treaty between the two countries, have been satisfactorily completed. An arrangement having for its object the reduction of the present postage rates, similar in its general features to the treaty recently completed with Great Britain, was interchangeably signed, but the time when it shall go into effect has not yet been made public. Among the features of the new treaty are a reduction of the rates of postage fully one-third when the mails are dispatched between the United States and any of the German ports direct, and a reduction of one-half when the mails are carried *via* Great Britain.

The Moscow *Gazette*, in a leading article on Friday morning, pays a high tribute to the United States for its course on the Cretan question as exemplified by the recent resolutions of Congress, and regards the example of America as the beginning of a more healthy condition of affairs in Europe.

Count CHARLES VON FRANKENSTEIN, who is at present performing the duties of the Austrian Minister at Copenhagen, has been appointed Minister to Washington, *vice* Count WYDENBRUCK, relieved.

Papers and other articles which were recognized as belonging to the bark *Enoch Benner*, Capt. BENNER, have recently been picked up at sea, off Cape Clear. The *Enoch Benner* sailed from Liverpool on the 23d of August last, for Boston. In the absence of any further particulars, it is feared that the bark has been lost, with all on board.

The usual annual race of clipper ships from China to London, with cargoes of the new crop of tea, has just been decided. Sixteen vessels started simultaneously. Early yesterday the *Taeping* arrived at her dock, and thus won the honor of being the fastest ship.

The Doncaster races ended yesterday. *Weston* won the Nursery Plate, *Hermit* the 200 sovereigns, and *Fregonier* the Don stakes.

The King of Prussia has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor and Empress of the French inviting them to meet him and the other sovereigns of the North German States at some city in Germany, to be hereafter designated.

Many arrests of dangerous and suspected persons have been made by the Papal authorities of Viterbo, near the frontier of the Roman territory.

ISMAEL PACHA, the Viceroy of Egypt, has reached Alexandria, on his return from his extended visit to Western Europe, and has been received with great rejoicings by his subjects.

A telegram from Bombay announces that the first steamer of the Abyssinian Expedition has left India for Abyssinia, to explore the coast, take soundings and find suitable places for a landing. Ten steamers have already sailed from England for India, where they will be used to transport troops and munitions of war to Abyssinia.

A *firman* from the Sublime Porte, granting a general amnesty to the Greek insurgents in the Island of Candia, has just been issued. The plan of sending a mixed commission into the isle has been abandoned.

The eminent statesman, Prof. MARTIN E. SIMSON, will probably be chosen President of the North German Parliament.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, Mr. GOULD, from the Standing Committee on State Prisons, submitted a lengthy report. It embraces a new article which provides for the appointment by the Governor and Senate of a Superintendent of Prisons, to hold office for seven years. It gives him jurisdiction over county jails and local prisons. Provision is also made for the appointment of a State Superintendent of Police, and the division of the State into five Police Districts, each district to have an Inspector. SEC. 7. In conformity with the provisions of the article, the Legislature is instructed to provide by law for a general system of Police extending over the whole of the State, with a force proportionate to the necessities of each subdivision, and no other Police force shall be organized except under its provisions. Messrs. COCHRAN and CONGER concur mainly in the provisions of the article, but object to the appointing of Superintendents, preferring that those officers should be elected. Mr. C. DWIGHT made a minority report, recommending the appointment of a Board of Five Managers of Prisons, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, who shall hold office for ten years; said Board to have all the management of prisons and appointment of prison officers. A dispatch having been received announcing the death from a railroad accident of Mr. R. U. SHERMAN, a member of the Convention, the Convention adjourned to Monday evening. Later dispatches announce, however, that it was a brother of Mr. SHERMAN who was killed.

The latest trick of the Maine liquor dealers, when arraigned by the State Constables, is to produce a lease, dated several months previously, which transfers all the victim's interest in the business to a third party, and of course relieves him from any further responsibility.

The Mechanics' Fair at Lowell, Mass., began on Tuesday, and will continue one month probably. There are 1,300 exhibitors, and the articles on view are very numerous. The halls thrown open cover nearly an acre of ground.

The hearing in the Howland will case, before the United States Court at Boston, closed on Friday with the argument of Judge CURTIS, and the jury was excused until Wednesday. It will probably be some weeks before a decision in the case is reached.

The American Social Science Association will hold its annual meeting at Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 9, when Dr. SAMUEL ELLIOTT will deliver the address, and a paper will be presented advocating the claims of women to a medical education.

The Board of Directors of Girard College, Philadelphia, have removed the President, Major RICHARD S. SMITH, for reasons unknown, and reinstated the former President, WM. H. ALLEN, LL.D. The former matron was also reinstated.

LOCAL.

The Supreme Court, General Term, LEONARD, P. J., and SUTHERLAND and FULLERTON, J. J., rendered decisions in ten cases yesterday, which were argued last June. Mr. Justice CLERKE rendered the sole opinion in each of seven of these ten. In the case of HORATIO G. ABBY vs. HARRIET E. CHRISTY, both the Judges, CLERKE and BARNARD, have given opinions, in which they decide that the decree of the Surrogate should be affirmed with costs to be paid by the appellant. Judge MILLER has given an opinion in the case of the People ex rel. FREDERICK A. HACKLEY and BENJAMIN G. WELLS vs. the Croton Aqueduct Board, in which he comes to the conclusion that the order appealed from should be affirmed with costs. Judge WELLS rendered an opinion in the action entitled WM. H. WEBB vs. JOHN R. M. SKINNER, in which the order is affirmed with $10 costs. The next General Term for the hearing of non-enumerated motions will be held on Saturday, the 28th instant.

The Executive Committee of Physicians, appointed on Friday, for the purpose of arranging for the relief of yellow fever sufferers at the South, met yesterday at the Board of Health rooms. Among other resolutions adopted was one calling for a conference with the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of preparing an address to the public upon the subject in question.

The receipts of live stock at Communipaw during the past week were as follows: Cattle, 2,[illegible]; hogs, 9,1[illegible]; sheep, [illegible]; horses, 200; slaughtered of cattle, 900; hogs, 8,170, and of sheep 4,600. The Communipaw Ferry Company, foot of Liberty-street, now ran their boats on Sunday, making nine trips each way, and the consignees at the stock yards ran in connection with each boat. The first boat from New-York side leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., another at 8 and 9 A. M., and at 2:30, 4 and 5:30 and 8 o'clock P. M. They are now slaughtering all kinds of stock every day in the week, except Saturday.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER over the body of WILLIAM BULLMAN, who died on Friday night from the effects of a pistol-shot wound inflicted by himself on Thursday at No. 104 West Nineteenth-street, after an unsuccessful attempt to murder his mistress, Mrs. BERTRAM. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, *alias* Matthews, *alias* Depeyster, was yesterday brought to this City by Detective ELDER, from Chicago, where he was arrested on a charge of forging the signature of CORNELIUS VANDERBILT to a check for $75,000 on the National City Bank of New-York. The prisoner has been held for trial by Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court.

There were 51 cases on the Calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Twenty-three of these were charges of petty larceny, 17 of assault and battery, 4 of violation of Health Law, 2 of malicious mischief, 2 of violation of Excise Law, 2 of misdemeanor and one of indecent exposure. But very few of the cases were of more than ordinary interest.

Lessons to New-York from Boston and Philadelphia.

Boston and Philadelphia have just been congratulating themselves upon their wealth, their growth and their magnificent prospects. The former, after fifteen years agitation, has annexed Roxbury, and thereby increased its population so largely that the Bostonians begin to compare their enlarged city to Brooklyn. Not satisfied with this increase, however, they are making great efforts to draw population and trade from all available resources, in the hope (the vain hope,) of some time or other rivaling even New-York. They propose to take from this City a portion of our Trans-Atlantic commerce. To effect this object they have organized what they call *the* American Steamship Company; they have placed one ship on the line from Boston to Liverpool, and they have just taken steps to procure two more steamers, so as to secure weekly arrivals and departures. Following up this attack upon our European trade, they are making a bold stroke for the trade of the West. A consolidation of the Western and Worcester Railroads has recently been effected for the opening of a wider and deeper channel to Albany. The consolidated company will wield a capital of over $22,000,000. Added to these bids for foreign and inland trade, Boston promises to provide an improved harbor and a railroad around its wharves, with elevators for loading and unloading grain.

Philadelphia is somewhat more moderate than Boston in its bids for population and trade. As it cannot boast of steamers to Europe, or an improved harbor, or annexations, or new and grand railroads to the West, it takes its stand upon "the marvelous spread of buildings over the whole of its vast area." The political campaign just commenced has reopened the old controversy regarding the advantages and disadvantages of consolidation. The Democrats say that consolidation has led to an increase of the City debt from nineteen to forty millions of dollars. In reply to this it is alleged that the population of the City has increased from four hundred to nearly eight hundred thousand; that improvements of all kinds had been made; that the streets are better and cleaner; that the police is more efficient; that bank capital has doubled; that there is now abundance of good water; and that the wealth and happiness of the people generally have been increased enormously. But the special pride of Philadelphia appears to be its dwellings. One of its leading newspapers lately compared the increase of its dwellings with the increase of dwellings in New-York and Brooklyn, and proved, to its own satisfaction, that "Philadelphia is steadily becoming the greatest city of this continent." It says that more dwellings were built in one ward in Philadelphia last year than in all Brooklyn in 1865; and it claims that "the regular increase of dwellings exceeds that of both New-York and Brooklyn combined."

Undoubtedly it is very gratifying to the people of the Metropolis to contemplate the wonderful growth of the two largest suburban villages that contribute to our wealth. Their boasts remind us, however, of the fact that their population, with Roxbury thrown in, amounts to only about one-half the population of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Boston claims to be, and probably is, the richest in proportion to population of any large city in the United States. The real and personal property for 1867 is valued at $444,946,100. But this is only one-half of the assessed value of New-York and Brooklyn, $851,705,353. In Boston real estate is estimated very high, sometimes even above its selling price, while in this City valuations are comparatively low. Boston boasts of an increase in the value of its real and personal property since last year of nearly thirty millions. In New-York there has been an increase during the same period of nearly one hundred and seven millions, and in Brooklyn an increase of over twelve millions; making a total increase in taxable property in both cities for 1866–67 of nearly one hundred and nineteen millions ($118,934,435.) Our local and State debts are only about forty-six dollars a head, while in Boston, State and local debts amount to over $66 dollars a head. Our State and local taxes average $19 ahead, while in Boston, State and local taxes average $24. Philadelphia has the advantage of both cities in this respect, as its taxes for State and local purposes last year were estimated at $9 44 per head; but its debt is very heavy in proportion to its population. The estimate is $66 80 of debt per head. As the methods of assessment differ widely in the three cities, these figures must be regarded as approximations. They are sufficiently accurate, however, to teach the people of Boston and Philadelphia not to boast of their advantages. They may also convince the people of this City, that as compared with other places, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with our financial situation. But if we look at the aggregate increase in the value of property in New-York, Brooklyn and Boston during the past year, amounting to nearly one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, ($148,518,190,) we may all congratulate ourselves upon our common growth of wealth.

The consolidation of Philadelphia thirteen years ago, and now the consolidation of Boston and Roxbury, after fifteen years courtship, are facts entitled to some consideration at present in New-York and Brooklyn. The latter are about to be united by two bridges, at a cost of from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. As this physical union is a certainty, should not the State Convention make the State Constitution so elastic that we could, if considered for the advantage of the two Cities, follow the example of Philadelphia and Boston. The building of the East River bridges, followed by consolidation, might enable us to rival Philadelphia in the number of dwellings compared with population. So far as Boston is concerned, we can easily keep our distance in advance of it in any race it may invite us to undertake. We can surpass it in harbor improvements, if we only make a beginning. Our foreign trade is secure against all competitors. Only our trade with the West is in danger of being confined within narrower limits than it can easily attain under proper management. The vast improvements either made or proposed in railroad accommodations from Boston, Portland and other points north of this port, and from Philadelphia, Baltimore and other points South, may divert from us (if our merchants and State fail to improve their advantages) a portion of the trade of the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Coast, and eventually of Japan, China and the East Indies. In view of the great efforts being made in Boston and Philadelphia to effect this object, is it judicious to forbid railroad consolidations, canal improvements, or combinations of any kind which may tend to raise New-York to the position it is rapidly approaching as the first commercial City in the world?

An English View of American Morality.

"It is quite certain," says the London *Spectator*, "that a system of ideas by no means favorable to the existing relations of the sexes is rising up in America, and that it may possibly extend to Great Britain." A country whose institutions profess to rest on the widest extension of human rights must of course offer large scope for speculation upon the primal fundamental human relation. And such speculation could hardly fail to impress itself upon some of the diverse codes of law regulating the respective rights and duties of the sexes in thirty or forty different States.

Some of the "ideas" of this system are certainly more just and fair than those they have replaced. For instance, the enlargement of the sphere of woman's labor, and their admission on equal terms with men to any employment which they can perform as well, is an idea much discussed and practically legislated on in this country. The idea that there are certain pursuits too severe and degrading for women is an American one. That is an improvement on the aboriginal notion that the squaw ought to do all the rough work of the wigwam, as well as on the English practice of driving gangs of young girls to demoralizing field-labor. So, too, the idea that a woman has a better right to control her own property than her husband can have, is one that has taken shape in the laws of many States of the Union. In England, as the *Spectator* rightly says, the Sovereign only enjoys that measure of justice. That her subjects should suffer the wrong she is too high for is a relic of that barbarous common law fiction of *baron* and *feme* which we inherited, but have reasoned ourselves out of. Again, the claim of women to influence legislation by their votes is an idea that has been widely debated among us, respectfully received and eloquently defended in the Constitutional Convention of New-York, and is about to be tested by experiment as a part of the law of Kansas. While in England "the proposal to give them votes is treated more as a jest than the grave assertion of the rights of the most numerous section of the British population." So far, the possible extension to Great Britain of American ideas on this subject is hardly to be deplored by a nation that boasts of leading the vanguard of human progress.

But from the forced association of these ideas, with others of a very different class which it asserts also to prevail in America, the *Spectator* draws the violent conclusion that they all tend to a grand remodeling of the marriage law. It accuses us of increasing laxity in our legislation upon divorce, of granting tolerance to the "Free-love" movement, and borrows the words of a Prof. NEWMAN to warn the world of us "that in a few years we may find that a great Christian society has given up a fundamental usage." It will startle American women to be told, as this Professor tells us, that we are about to abolish marriage, and that they are actually leading in the attack upon it. Such a monstrous assumption requires exposure, even if its examination compels us to follow its author to some topics that may deepen the blush called up by honest indignation at its impudence.

The subject of divorce in the United States is too extensive a one for the limits of a single article. Suffice it to say that the frequency of divorces in the Western States is well known to be due quite as much to the frauds of parties who resort thither for a fictitious residence to avail themselves of a law less strict than that of their own State, as to any error of principle in the laws themselves. Thus, one State gets the credit, statistically, of the sins of a dozen.

The charge of tolerating the free-love movement, offensive as it is, and laughable though it seems in this country, is gravely made by Prof. NEWMAN upon private information derived from Americans themselves. From what extraordinary sources has he drawn this grotesque slander? We challenge Mr. NEWMAN and his informants to point to a single "accomplished and pure-hearted circle" in a single "city of the North," where the "essential injustice of the marriage laws is driving women to defiance of them." We deny that he can cite a single instance, such as he professes to know of, where any "high-minded lady" has refused marriage, but claimed independence and offered concubinage in exchange, without suffering instant and utter exclusion from all decent society. Any set of people may describe themselves as "accomplished and high-minded," but no persons practicing what Mr. NEWMAN asserts ever got themselves accepted as being so in any respectable community in this country. There are isolated instances of unsexed women, with weak heads turned by reading George Sand's novels, who set up for *femmes incomprises* and despisers of convention. There are groups of animal fanatics, who lead the lives of Yahoos under cover of some association half hypocritical, half peddling. But there is not in all the land an honest and reputable household where every form of such indecency, from the "high-minded lady" down to the Oneida perfectionist, does not gain the hearty and contemptuous disgust of men, and would not call down the rebuke of women, if their instincts of purity allowed their thoughts to understand or rest on the revolting subjects. Creatures who practice such offences against social order exist in every country, but this is the only one in which they have usually education enough to publish and defend themselves. It does not follow that they are either listened to or approved. Here, indeed, is one fruitful but little noticed source of the false judgments formed by foreigners upon our country. Almost every American has some sort of education, and every cross-road settlement supports its newspaper. All things are said and done among us in open day. Consequently the broad light of publicity rests upon classes corresponding to those which, in the Old World, lead their eccentric lives and work their evil practices in darkness until some Parliamentary Committee "lifts the veil." But the public sentiment does not the less condemn these things because the public voice does not always cry out against them, and the *Spectator* can find in such silence no fair argument for saying that "the free-love movement, although repudiated by the great majority of Americans, is not abhorred by them as it would be in Great Britain." It is left to work its own cure through the nastiness of its example. We do not hold public meetings to condemn it, any more than we pass resolutions in support of the Decalogue, simply because we can trust the good sense and moral instinct of the community to form a fitting judgment of its depravity.

The *Spectator* affects to believe that "if the marriage laws are not relaxed the women of America threaten to give up the custom of marriage altogether," and that "from this source a danger would be upon us to which democracy is a trifle." The evident answer to reassure this comical trepidation is the fact that there is no country in the world where the equality of conditions and the ease of gaining a livelihood make marriage more early and general, and consequently more respected, than it is in the United States. We all remember those mournful letters from the matrons of Belgravia which filled the London *Times* two years ago, bemoaning that extravagance which forbade their daughters to hope for a settlement in life from the young men of the higher classes, who preferred to form cheap and disreputable connections. No such dissoluteness induces contempt for the married state in our country. At the other extreme of the social scale the *Spectator* alludes to the poor-laws as a support of marriage which cannot be touched with so much as a finger for fear of removing that bulwark of civilization. Decency borrows no such support from misery in America. Are these things changed, that the Pharisees of the English Press should cast stones at us? Whenever the women of the Old World fulfil the *Spectator's* fears, and so far forget their nature in dread of the inconveniences of marriage as to consent to forfeit all they have won in the last twenty centuries, and to plunge again into the debasement they suffered in Pagan Rome, it will not be their American sisters who will set or follow the example of discrowning themselves of all that gives them worth and honor in the sight of men.

Steam Boiler Explosions.

The steam boiler explosion at Springfield, Ill., on Sept. 5, and the explosion in this City on Monday last, are the most remarkable "accidents" of the kind that have occurred in this country for several years past. At Springfield, a boiler 24 feet long and 3½ feet in diameter, was blown to pieces as if it had been paper; the flour mill in which it was situated was almost entirely destroyed; the engine-house and machinery were completely demolished; three persons were injured, and the total loss of property is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000. But as no one was killed, there will be no investigation before a Coroner, and there may be no official examination of any kind. All the information that the public are likely to get regarding the cause of the explosion is the reporter's statement that the engineer was not in the room when the "accident" occurred, and that the iron of the boiler was probably defective, being much burned in one place, and hardly one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. This conclusion of the case cannot be considered satisfactory. In regard to the explosion in this City, we have the prospect of an official investigation of some kind, but there is very little chance of obtaining any important information in addition to that already given to the public. Both the engineer and fireman are dead. The boiler itself gives no good clue to the cause of the explosion, and all that has been said on this point is only guess-work. It is certainly very remarkable that a new, seemingly well-made, doubly strong boiler—in broad daylight, with two men, said to be competent and attentive, watching and taking care of it—should start up, apparently without giving more than a moment's warning, as if shot from a cannon, and with such force that it was carried up several hundred feet into the air and hurled a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards. The force necessary to propel a mass of metal weighing about five tons such a distance, and to overcome the obstructions at starting, must have been enormous, and it must have been developed instantly, as if from the explosion of gunpowder. This is probably all that the public will ever learn about the cause of this disaster.

A Coroner and a Coroner's jury can hardly be considered competent persons to make a thorough investigation into explosions such as the two referred to. What is most important, however, to the public is to prevent such "accidents." For this purpose, probably voluntary associations on the plan of that in Manchester, England, might be very useful in many of our large cities. But in addition to voluntary efforts, something ought to be done by our local authorities for the protection of the public. Here in New-York are hundreds of boilers placed under our sidewalks, or in the midst of thickly-crowded factories or buildings. Many of these boilers are old and liable to blow up at any moment. Our engineers are, in too many cases, incompetent, poorly paid and careless. In some of the lower parts of this City it is almost as dangerous to walk along the sidewalks as if they were undermined and filled with lighted bombshells. What has our Health Board done to prevent "accidents" from this source? Is it not their duty to make periodical examinations of all boilers in the Metropolitan District, and to lay the results of their examinations before the public at stated times? When explosions occur, who is responsible for the damages? These are the leading questions suggested by the late explosion in this City, and the public look to the Health Board, and not to a Coroner's jury, for satisfactory replies.

The California Election—What Next?

The Associated Press reporter at San Francisco seems determined to satisfy all parties with regard to the character and results of the late election in California. First, the Republicans were led to believe that their candidate was elected by a reduced majority. Next, the Democrats were assured that their candidate had carried the State by an overwhelming majority. Then the Republicans were consoled with the information that their defeat was owing entirely to a split in their ranks, and that "if BIDWELL had been nominated he would have been elected by 20,000 majority." Later dispatches tell us that the Republican defeat was owing to a combination among the Germans throughout the State, who went over to the Democrats in a body, for fear of Republican legislation in favor of the Sabbath and against lager. As to the results of the election the reader is one day told that the Democrats have "at least twenty-one majority on joint ballot," thus securing a Democratic United States Senator; and the next day is informed that the Republicans have two majority on joint ballot, thus securing a Union Senator in place of CONNESS. After having satisfied both Democrats and Republicans, and given the lager-drinking Teutons a lift, it is to be hoped the reporter will give the public the facts as they are; or if he cannot do that, let him tell us what the "*Bulletin* says," as he is in the habit of doing. As things stand now, one might well doubt whether there had been any election at all in California.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREENSBORO, Greene County, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 7, 1867.

The accounts from the principal cotton-growing districts of the State—indeed, from every direction—represent the injuries to the crop from the recent and still continuing heavy rains as very great. In some places the crop is said to be nearly destroyed, and in many others the loss already sustained will amount to fully one-third. In this portion of the State, north of the Georgia Railroad, the cotton *looks* exceedingly well. The plants are of luxurient growth, and covered with bolls in every stage of growth except maturity; but there are very few *open* bolls, and the fear is that if the rains continue and the sun still withholds his rays, all the fruit on the lower limbs, which is the first to mature, will rot, and thus be lost. It is a generally-accepted dogma among cotton-growers that no bloom that opens after the 8th of September will make a matured boll of cotton, as frosts generally come in this section from the 10th to the 20th of October. Warm days and cool nights, to ripen the fruit and check the growth of the plant, are the object of the planter's prayer at this moment, and great is their anxiety that their orisons will not be heard. Should their apprehensions prove well grounded their disappointment will be as great as their hopes were high. A month ago they had good reason to believe that their harvest would be unusually rich, and that their material suffering would end with this Autumn. Now they know that they will not gather what they expected, and they fear that they will have to endure greater losses. Should the skies brighten and should Aquarius "dry up," I think that the faces of the farmers would brighten too, and they would find that they had exaggerated their injuries. But, as I write, "the sky is overcast, the morning lowers, and heavily with clouds brings on the day," and the weather prophets insist that the moon is "wet." The fodder crop has been very much damaged, and as this is the main food for cattle of all sorts during the winter, the farmers feel gloomy and inclined to anticipate further disaster. Corn is, however, safe, and the supply abundant. Every planter owns to having enough for the coming year, and many have made a two-years' supply. Were the people free from debt they could regard damage to cotton with more philosophy; but they have nearly all incurred heavy obligations on the promise of a good crop, and the scarcity of money will render every creditor clamorous and exacting. I find that those who two months ago predicted confidently a crop of 2,500,000 bales in all the Cotton States, are now satisfied that 2,000,000 bales will be an outside figure, and they would be perfectly content to accept an assurance of a crop equal to that of last year. I think that this is croaking. In the low lands of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, where—owing to the breaking of the levees—the crops have been destroyed, the people will suffer severely, because the waters did not recede in time to replant with any prospect of success. But on the lands not subject to overflow, although they are not nearly as productive as the bottoms, the yield will be fully up to an average, even allowing for the accidents to which all agriculture in these States is liable.

The contest between the old-fashioned ropes and the new-fangled iron ties for cotton bales waxes warm as the time approaches when the planters will have to use one or the other; but so far as I can judge the iron ties are going to win. The insurance agents strongly favor the iron band as the safest, strongest and most compact tie, and their opinions are published in every direction as conclusive evidence of superiority. The rope advocates insist that buyers in Liverpool deduct a tare of four or five pounds per bale on iron-clad packages, and that the iron hoops rust and stain the cotton. Various experiments are made, and the results made public by the interested parties. The latest of these was to pitch a 500-pound iron-bound bale out of a window of a warehouse four stories high, which sustained no injury from the fall, thus proving that there's nothing like the "arrow tie."

Since registration has closed, the minds of the electors in the several counties have been directed to the choice of candidates for the Convention who will be acceptable to the voters of both races. The general tendency has been to put forward Conservative Union men who always opposed secession and the war, but who at the same time, from their social position and character, command the respect of those who fought for the dissolution of the Union, and possess the confidence of the colored voters now on account of their consistent and persistent opposition to the rebellion. In some counties men possessing these qualifications have been found, and a disposition is evinced by "ex-rebels," Union men and negroes to unite to elect them. The only element of opposition is found among the *native* Radicals, who are few in number, socially obscure, unable to win the confidence of any portion of the people, and shrewdly suspected by all of being more intent on office and emolument than on the public good. As the necessity for action becomes imminent I see less disposition on the part of the negroes to ask or expect the nomination of colored delegates to the Convention. They seem very generally anxious to secure a representation upon whose friendship and justice to their race they can rely, and this made safe, they admit that they are incapable from ignorance and inexperience to discharge the duties which will devolve upon the Convention. I see no reason to anticipate the least disturbance or trouble at the election. I do not believe that those opposed to the Convention will make the least effort to control the negro vote, or try to proscribe the negroes who vote as they think proper. I have talked with numbers of men who are bitterly opposed to the reconstruction acts, and who think that any fate is preferable to the consummation of the Congressional plan, but I have not heard one of any influence or standing who threatened to interfere improperly with the course of the negroes, or to punish by exclusion from employment or in any other way those who support the Convention.

When they converse with the freedmen in their service, they advise them not to sustain the Radicals, or allow themselves to be deluded with an antagonism to the white people among whom they live and from whom they get their bread; but I have not heard threats or attempt at coercion in any instance. I have not a doubt that in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the negroes will vote for a Convention and for the candidates who promise to carry out the purposes of the Convention. That a Convention will be held is as certain as that the sun will rise on the morning fixed for the election. I never had a doubt of this, and now less than ever. It is true that many men of intelligence and influence will vote "against;" but it is an error to believe that all such are rebels or opposed to reconstruction. I know a very prominent citizen of Georgia, an eminent lawyer, an ex-member of the Legislature, and a Unionist who, though a resident during the whole war, can conscientiously take the iron-clad test oath, who will vote against a Convention because he believes he would perjure himself were he to support legislation which in his conscience he believes to be violative of the Constitution which he has repeatedly sworn to support. He says he knows several who think as he does, and who will consequently oppose the reconstruction measures of Congress. Strange as it may seem, it is quite true that among the most outspoken opponents of the plans of Congress are men who were most strenuous in their opposition to secession, and who never favored the war—men who can almost, if not altogether, take the test oath. They are not numerous, but they are sufficiently so to prove that opposition to the Sherman bills does not necessarily imply participation in the rebellion. It is true, however, that the majority of those who advocate non-action, or non-compliance, did participate in the rebellion, but they say that the past has nothing to do with their present conduct, and they point to the fact that unswerving Union men are on the same line with them now, while prominent rebels are opposed to them, as a proof of their sincerity.

I think the correspondent of the Hartford *Press* from Savannah, whose letter was copied in the TIMES of the 3d, is mistaken in his estimate of the popular sentiment in Georgia. I do not profess to question his opportunities of gaining information and of forming the opinions which he has expressed. I only know that my intercourse with the people, which is frequent, and extends to all classes and localities, has not enabled me to discover the intense animosity against the United States Government and the people of the North which he describes as generally felt. On more than one occasion, during the past two years, in my letters to the TIMES, I have endeavored to disabuse the mind of the Northern people of the idea that Northern men who come South for business or pleasure run any risk of being molested or rudely treated. I have met hundreds of gentlemen from almost every Northern State who have come here, and many of whom have settled in Georgia, and are now prosecuting their business, and I have never heard one of them complain of any incivility at the hands of the people, with the exception of the officials to whom I referred in my letter of the 29th. There is not a town or village of any size in the State where there are not Northern men engaged in some mercantile or industrial pursuit, and there are several citizens of the North, men of large means and intelligence, who have bought or rented plantations, which they have cultivated since the surrender; and if they had been tabooed on account of the place of their birth or their opinions, I think I should have heard it. On the contrary, I have heard many of these regret the prejudiced and unjust reports which have been made as to the popular feeling at the South, and express in strong terms their appreciation of the kindness and hospitality they have received at the hands of Southern people. The Northern men whom I have met and to whom I refer have avoided exciting or disagreeable topics of conversation; have made allowance for the sensitiveness produced by defeat and disappointment; have manifested kindness and good fellowship in their social and business intercourse; and while they have maintained their own political opinions, have done so in a manner not to give offence to anybody. It is true, as I have already stated, that the subordinate military officers at posts and the officials of the Freedmen's Bureau have, in general, no social intercourse with the inhabitants, and an unfriendly feeling, which is much to be regretted, may be said to exist between them. To this may be traced directly the impressions as to the temper of the people, which the correspondent of the Hartford *Press* has evidently adopted, and which lead to the belief that a deep-seated hostility exists to the Government and to the people of the North. While I have made it a rule in my correspondence to "nothing extenuate,"—to state facts, or what I believe to be facts, I have also tried not to "set down aught in malice." If I have failed to observe correctly and have been misled in my judgment of men and things, my error has not arisen from prejudice or want of will to state the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

QUONDAM.

The Relief for the Destitute in South Carolina.

Rev. WILLIAM MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C., has just made to Gov. ORR his report of his disbursements of the money and provisions given by charitable persons in different portions of the United States for the relief of the sufferers in South Carolina. He says that on taking charge of the matter at Gov. ORR's request, nearly a year ago, he soon learned, from correspondence and personal interviews with reliable gentlemen from all parts of the State, that the destitution was truly alarming, and that, without the most vigorous efforts for their relief, thousands of the people must perish from starvation. He details the amount of money, corn, bacon, &c., received by him, the whole amount of cash being $10,890, and says:

"Of this amount I have expended, in purchase of corn, freight, drayage and other necessary expense, $4,750 50. The balance I have distributed in small sums all over the State, as cases of well authenticated distress have been presented to my notice. Of the receipts of corn, I have distributed portions to the following districts: Abbeville, Barnwell, Chester, Colleton, Fairfield, Kershaw, Lexington, Lancaster, Newberry, Richland and Orangeburgh, and from my own storeroom, in small quantities, from a quart to a peck per week to each individual—in all, 1,158 families, representing 4,598 persons, without respect to color, most of whom must have perished but for this scanty, but continuous aid. To those of other States who have afforded noble and timely succor to our people in the day of our extremity, in their behalf, I would extend my most grateful thanks, at the same time praying that the sun of prosperity may yet shine upon South Carolina, when, as in the past, she may find it 'more blessed to give than to receive.'"

The Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans papers of the 10th inst. give the following in relation to the ravages of the yellow fever in that city:

"As various reports have been published in relation to the disease on the United States steamer *Mahaska*, we would state, on the authority of one of the officers of the ship, that out of 130 comprising the crew 75 have had the yellow fever, and of these 21, including one officer, have died. The health of the ship is now quite restored, and fatal cases seldom occur, for when a man is in the slightest degree attacked by symptoms of the disease he is at once conveyed to the hospital and put under treatment.

During the week ending 6 o'clock Sunday morning, 9th inst., the total number of deaths in New-Orleans, exclusive of what may have occurred in naval and military hospitals, was 404 from all causes, an increase of 124 over the previous week. The number of deaths of yellow fever alone during the week was 248, against 129 the previous week, an increase of 119 deaths by the epidemic. There were 39 deaths caused by other fevers and two by cholera.

It is singularly significant of the comparative exemption of the colored race from death by yellow fever, which produced greater mortality last week than all other causes combined, that out of the 404 deaths from all causes during the week the victims comprised but 31 colored against 361 white persons. The character of the 12 others who died is not stated, and there are occasional deaths of colored persons which are not reported.

Thirty-four members of the city Police force were reported sick on the morning of the 9th, mostly, if not all, from the prevailing epidemic.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Sept. 14.

SUSPENSION OF COLLECTOR CALLICOTT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, after an examination of the charges and evidence forwarded by Mr. TRACY, decided to order the suspension of Mr. CALLICOTT and permit the prosecution to take its course. The order of suspension will be issued immediately. The Department makes no expression as to Mr. CALLICOTT's guilt, but decides that the charges are of such a nature, and the evidence so apparently well-founded, that there can be no reasonable ground for interference with the proceedings instituted by the legal representative of the Government. The Secretary has designated Mr. WM. S. ANDREWS, one of Mr. CALLICOTT's deputies, to take charge of the office under the Internal Revenue Act until the President can designate a successor under the Tenure of Office Act. Mr. CALLICOTT left for New-York to-night.

GEN. GRIFFIN SICK WITH YELLOW FEVER.

Advices from Galveston state that on Thursday Gen. GRIFFIN was very sick with the yellow fever, but that on Friday night there was a material improvement in his condition.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 14.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH'S BAGGAGE.

It is known that at the time of the assassination of President LINCOLN, JOHN WILKES BOOTH was stopping at the National Hotel, in this city. The morning following the commission of the crime the War Department seized what baggage he had in the hotel, and after having examined it, allowed it to remain, though ordering that it should not be delivered to any claimants. The proprietors of the hotel to-day received a letter from C. B. BISHOP, the comedian, who writes on behalf of EDWIN BOOTH, in which he requests that his brother's trunk be forwarded to him, as the family are anxious to obtain possession of all of WILKES BOOTH's effects. The letter states that EDWIN BOOTH is prepared to pay whatever may be the amount of his brother's indebtedness to the hotel on presentation of the bill. The proprietors of the hotel took this letter to the War Department this morning, and requested permission to forward the trunk, but this request, it is said, was positively refused.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY.

During the week ending to-day there has been issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department fractional currency to the amount of $526,442.

The amounts forwarded to other points during the week were as follows, viz.:

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, $50,000; to the United States Depository at Cincinnati, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Louisville, $20,000, and to the National Banks, $301,585. Total, $571,585.

The United States Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks at this date $379,033,950, of which $340,660,000 is held as security for circulating notes, and $38,373,950 for deposits of public moneys.

The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $71,660. The total amount to date is $303,907,660. From this is to be deducted the amount returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $4,793,295, which leaves in actual circulation at this date $299,114,371.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $471,700.

The amount of coin in the Treasury up to last evening was $100,022,000, of which $14,673,000 are represented by entered certificates of coin.

The amount of currency on hand was $46,559,000.

The coin receipts for the last six days up to last evening was $3,498,000.

The internal revenue receipts to-day foot up $263,925 49, and the aggregate amount for the fiscal year to date is $50,371,541.

Mr. C. E. COON, chief bookkeeper of the cash division of the United States Treasurers' office, has resigned that position to accept the assistant cashiership of the Croton National Bank, of New-York City. Mr. COON has been connected with the Treasurer's office for over three years, and is one of the most skillful accountants of that bureau.

Revised cotton regulations, concerning the removal, weighing and marking of cotton, have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will be issued next week. Transportation bonds are abolished and bills of lading are substituted in place of them.

The use of metallic tags for marking bales is imperatively required. Several modifications of former regulations are made to facilitate the movement of cotton and insure the collection of the tax upon it.

THE CASE OF FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The following letter, addressed to President LINCOLN, is also before President JOHNSON:

Your memorialists respectfully represent that by a court-martial convened at Washington, Major-Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER was sentenced to be cashiered "and rendered forever incapable of service under the Government of the United States."

That such a sentence is, to a gallant officer, in some respects worse than a sentence of death, inasmuch as it makes him the living and conspicuous victim of a terrible penalty.

That a few weeks before the terrible events which drew upon Gen. PORTER this severe sentence, he received the highest reward which the President can bestow, for skill and gallantry in one of the most important actions of the war.

Your memorialists are advised, that following the impulses of a controlling love of justice, your Excellency has, on many occasions during the war, reconsidered and revoked the sentences of Courts-martial, in cases far less grave than the present, patiently employing your time, notwithstanding the urgent demands upon it, in sitting and weighing the evidence, and listening to the explanations and defence of the accused.

And your memorialists, in consideration of the extreme severity of the sentence in the case of Major-Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, and of his previous high reputation, honorably earned on fields of peril and death, respectfully solicit you to reconsider the proceedings of the Court-martial by which he was condemned.

This course, they beg leave to suggest, must, in whatever event, be satisfactory to your Excellency. Should the result be adverse to Gen. PORTER, it will strengthen you in the conviction that the original sentence was just. If favorable to the General, it will, your memorialists are confident, afford your generous nature the highest gratification which it is capable of enjoying.

EDWARD EVERETT,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
GARDNER HOWLAND SHAW.

ORDER BY GEN. GRANT.

The following order was issued to-day by Gen. GRANT:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 86.—District Commanders will cooperate with the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau in reducing the number of employes and volunteers still retained in service, by giving details of officers and enlisted men of the army to take their places, where it can be done without manifest detriment to the service.

By order of
Gen. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Major Theodore Yates, Thirty-first Infantry, has been ordered to [illegible]. Brevet Brig.-Gen. George B. Dandy, Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Majors J. V. Middleton and B. Knickerbocker have been ordered before the Medical Examining Board. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Thompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General, [illegible] cember before [illegible]. Lieut.-Col. A. W. Willis, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, has been mustered out. Brevet Major P. O. Tyler, Assistant Quartermaster-General, [illegible]

Fatal Accident at the Utica Depot—Death of R. H. Sherman.

From the Utica Herald, Sept. 14.

A shocking accident occurred at the depot last evening as the 10 o'clock express train came in from the West. Mr. ROBERT H. SHERMAN, brother of Hon. R. U. SHERMAN, of New-Hartford, was on the train a passenger from Syracuse. As the cars moved slowly [illegible] of the depot, Mr. SHERMAN came out on the rear platform of [illegible] lower step, with [illegible] ing. Just before [illegible] slipped or [illegible] and missing [illegible] his left hand [illegible] legs were swept [illegible] which passed over [illegible] shocking manner [illegible] the knee, the [illegible] crushed from the [illegible] the way through [illegible] off, about three [illegible] only by the [illegible] at once taken [illegible] SPENCER, who [illegible] two handkerchiefs [illegible] blood, which [illegible] near told him [illegible] was not until [illegible] Central Hotel the [illegible] bleeding profu[illegible] to the Central, [illegible] WOLCOTT summ[illegible] cided to amputate [illegible] successfully perf[illegible] system was a [illegible] man of great vit[illegible] was doing as wel[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 14.

Mr. ROBERT H. SHERMAN, formerly Deputy State Engineer, and brother of Hon. R. U. SHERMAN, died this morning from injuries received last [illegible] while getting off a railroad car while in [illegible]

THE OPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of this City reopened on Monday last, after the usual Summer vacation of seven weeks. As a number of improvements have been made in the school buildings, a number of efficient instructors added to the corps of teachers, several changes effected in the curriculum of studies, and many efforts made to reform in certain regards the discipline of the schools, a few statements concerning them will not at this time be without interest.

The Board of Education had, last year, under their entire control or partial supervision nearly 260 schools, more than 2,400 teachers, and a number of scholars that would, collectively, amount to an army of no inconsiderable size. From the records of this Board we glean the following statistics:

The whole number of public day schools in the City is classified as follows:

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Normal Schools	1	1	2
Grammar Schools, boys	41	2	43
Grammar Schools, girls	42	2	44
Grammar Schools, mixed	9	2	11
Primary Schools	88	4	92
Total	181	11	192

The whole number taught in the schools above mentioned during the past year was about 187,000.

Besides the schools above mentioned, over which the Board of Education have supreme control, there are also thirty-six corporate schools, connected with charitable and religious societies, that participate in the common school fund of the State, and which schools the Board of Education are empowered to visit, to ascertain if the school moneys are properly expended. The College of the City of New-York (formerly the Free Academy) is also a part of our system of free education, and this establishment, immediately after its Commencement exercises in the present month, will reopen for the reception of students.

The system of instruction pursued in each of these classes of schools is eminently thorough and practical. In the advanced classes of the grammar schools and in the evening high schools the more advanced branches of study are taught, including the higher mathematics, with their practical applications; natural philosophy, chemistry, physiology, astronomy and rhetoric.

Corporal punishment is restricted to the male departments of the grammar schools, and can be inflicted there only as a last resort, after every other practical means to secure obedience has been attempted and has failed. The experience of the past year has shown that good order can be secured by competent teachers, with very little severity; and the practice of corporal punishment is gradually becoming a relic of the past in our public schools.

With regard to the grade of studies and the competency of the teachers, a gentleman, than whom no one is better acquainted with the things of which he speaks, tells us:

"The great endeavor of superintendents and teachers has been and is to secure *thoroughness* in whatever is undertaken; and this is the secret of the success and the high character of these schools. 'Not *how much*, but *how well*,' is the watchword of the whole system. There is no undue pressure allowed to be exerted on the intellectual or physical energies of the pupils—no lessons to be prepared out of school hours, which have not been previously fully illustrated and explained by the teachers.

As a general rule the teachers are competent, faithful and efficient. Wherever deficiencies in their qualifications or ability to teach are discovered they are promptly supplanted by others."

One of the most beneficent features of our free-school system is the plan of evening schools. These are designed exclusively for pupils who, by reason of other engagements, cannot attend the day-schools, no scholar whose name is on the day school roll being received as a pupil at an evening school. These schools, of which there are twenty-seven, are all taught by thoroughly competent instructors—for the most part by persons who teach also in the day schools. The course of study is carefully graduated to the capacities and needs of those who attend. And these are a very different class from the daylight pupils, who are for the most part children, none over 18 being admitted. In the night schools the classes are principally made up of young men, who are journeymen or apprenticed workmen, and who, consequently, are employed in the daytime, and of young girls who also have their bread to earn in the daylight hours. The hoop-skirt factories, the book-binderies and other factories send hundreds, and there are also many scholars who are servant-girls in the great hotels or in private families. Among the night learners are many married men, and also many married women whose household cares are not so confining as to detain them at home. Among the classes in reading and spelling may nightly be seen men of forty years of age or more, and women of two-thirds that age. None of these are Americans, but are natives of some country where education is a rare luxury for the rich and not a free gift for all. The course of instruction in these evening schools is, for the most part, purely primary, consisting of reading, writing, grammar, first lessons in geography, and arithmetic so far as fractions, percentage and rule of three. Book-keeping is taught to those who have already qualified themselves to take it up understandingly. No time is given to accomplishments merely; music and calisthenics find no place in the programme taught here. As no scholars are permitted to attend both the day and night courses of free instruction, it follows that there are few young children in the evening classes. Disorder and unruliness there is none, as the scholars come to learn and not to play. The night sessions begin on the first of October, keep on for three months, when there is two weeks vacation; then the sessions recommence and continue through January, February, March and sometimes April, thus making the night-school course of instruction last six, and at times seven months. There is also, what is known as the Evening High School, in which the course of study embraces the following branches: English grammar and composition, reading and declamation, penmanship, book-keeping and arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, natural philosophy chemistry and astronomy, American history and political science, the latter to include a knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, the State Constitution, with the outlines of municipal and international law, architectural and mechanical drawing, practical mechanics; navigation, and the French, Spanish or German language, are sometimes taught.

In view of the opportunities for learning offered to those who had no chance for study in early life, it must be admitted that the plan of evening schools ranks as one of the most valuable features of our whole scheme of free education.

The scale of remuneration for the teachers shows the almost everywhere present injustice to women; while male instructors get for their six or seven months service in night teaching $1,000 or $1,200, female teachers, whose capacity is no less tried, and whose work is no less arduous, must be content with $300 or possibly $400.

The whole number of teachers employed in the day and evening schools exceeds twenty-four hundred, and their annual salaries will amount to $1,400,000 this year; and the whole cost for maintaining the public school system for the year 1867, including the erection of new school buildings, will not be far from $3,000,000.

New school-houses have just been completed or are in the course of erection in the following localities:

Fifth Ward—Primary school-house on Vestry-street.

Ninth Ward—Grammar school-house on Greenwich-avenue.

Tenth Ward—Primary school house on Hester-street.

Eleventh Ward—Primary school-house on Second-street.

Twelfth Ward—Grammar school-house on One Hundred and Fifteenth-street.

Twenty-second Ward—Grammar school-house on Fifty-second-street.

The Board of Education have also caused additions and alterations to be made to a number of school-houses in different parts of the City.

Certainly the proper expenditure of a sum so large should secure to our children the very best instruction, and the most careful attention from the best qualified teachers. In fact, visitors from other countries, and from other cities in our own land, all agree that the New-York free education system is the most generous, open-handed, and truly noble that is now in existence. The machine is certainly a grand one, and worthy our people, and it behooves us to find out and set right all flaws in the working just as soon as may be.

NOTES FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Large Farming.

I drove up recently to the doorway of a picturesque house, belonging to one of that class perhaps peculiar to California—"the large farmers." The building, like very many in the country districts of the State, shows an effort toward an appropriate architecture. It is built of wood, painted brown; the roof-line is broken with sharp gables, and the front has a very broad verandah, ornamented with creeping vines; the wings run out behind, inclosing a little fountain in a small square, into which the central hall opens under another rear verandah. In this climate galleries or verandahs are an essential of life, and as bedrooms under the roof are not objectionable, the pointed gables and picturesque roof forms can be adopted without difficulty. Much of the inside is finished with native woods varnished. Few on the Eastern coast have an idea of the beauty of some of the native woods here. The State is unfortunately deficient in some of the most useful wood, especially the oak and ash—so that the material for barrel-staves and wagon-frames has to be imported from our coast; but in ornamental varieties she has some exquisite specimens. The *manzanila*, when polished, has a deep red, with exquisite graining, more beautiful than mahogany. The laurel is one of the richest woods every used for paneling, and the white oak is remarkably pretty, and even the red-wood ornaments a room nicely with its rich color. This last is an excellent material for fence-posts, lasting a great many years in the ground and splitting perfectly.

You may judge of California hospitality when I say that almost my first salutation from the gentleman was, "Well, you have come to spend a month, of course," and a riding horse was at my service every day, &c., &c.

This property is within four hours of the city, and will soon be within two. It enjoys the coolness of the sea breeze without the chill and dust of San Francisco winds. You have the sun of Italy and the temperature of an English Summer; seldom in Winter a frost, and in Summer a heat rarely above 80 degrees, and more generally about 70 degrees, with nights always cool. As a consequence this gentleman's garden will show a variety of vegetation, I believe, rarely seen anywhere else on earth. Think of an orchard where the olive grows by the side of the quince, and the almond near the barberry; where the fig and the grape flourish equally with the apple, the peach, and the cherry. His house is almost embowered in olives, and fig trees with trunks six inches thick form groves about it, while long lines of almonds stretch away toward the rear. Behind it is a dense orchard of peach trees. A small palm is flourishing in front, and a few rods off, in the kitchen garden, Indian corn and peas and tomatoes. Such a combination of the best fruits and products of two zones is a wonderful spectacle. California is an elysium for the orchard grower or tree planter. Here is a splendid hedge ten feet high of the "cherry-holly," planted from seed a few years ago; here are orchards bearing immense quantities of fruit only five or six years old, and shade trees from Australia, perhaps seven inches thick in trunk, set out from a shoot only two years since.

A man sits under his own grove in ten years, and gets his fruit in two or three. The most exquisite trees and growths are being introduced from Japan and Australia. You see in such grounds the beautiful Australian gum trees, with their singular variety of leaves on the same trunk, Japanese acacias and shrubs with variegated leaves, the symmetrical Norfolk Island pine, the Monterey cypress and pine, and the young giant *sequoia* beginning patiently his thousand years of growth. Everything grows here, the ivy as well as the Japanese honeysuckle.

On the upper portion of this gentleman's garden a stream of water was turned, brought from the mountains, and occasionally ditches were unclosed, which carried it among the strawberries and vegetables, and along the roots of the fruit-trees, in a rough kind of surface-irrigation. All that California gardening wants is water, and then the sun does the rest. On every farm you see either the wind-mill or the artesian well, to carry to it the great necessity. There is arising, however, a considerable difference of opinion among horticulturists about the extent to which irrigation is necessary. The best vineyards do not use it, and it is said shade-trees are made shallow-rooted by too much of it.

The farm around the house is a sight to behold, amd one which begins to implant in a stranger's mind some adequate idea of the immense resources of California. Away over the plain, down the slopes of the ravines, over the hills opposite and into the valleys beyond, stretched the rich golden grain, acre after acre of such product as the world scarcely ever saw—long, full ears, with dry, glutinous grains and gracefully bending stalks; not a weed or a tree appear to disturb the view, or sometimes the wild mustard (itself a profitable harvest) scattered in portions of it. In parts the harvest has been cut, and thick, regular bundles of sheaves, like crowded encampments, dot the hills and vales as far as the eye can reach. In some places the product will reach sixty bushels to the acre; in one field of two hundred acres, it will be fifty bushels. In one quarter, the gentleman has taken *eighty-seven bushels per acre* from 200 acres. The whole farm will average over thirty bushels, and this gentleman will reap 60,000 bushels this year. He has sixty men at work, of whom forty are Chinese, and he is harvesting from about sixty acres a day. The machine used is the ordinary "header" of the country, which cuts the heads of the grain and throws them into a large cart, looking like a moving house, driven by the side of it. There does not seem as much saving of labor in it as might be expected.

The Chinese are paid $1 50 (gold) a day and board, and prove excellent workmen. The scale of operations may be judged, when it is mentioned that the sacks alone for the wheat will cost this farmer $5,000.

I was shown in one field a unique sight, a "volunteer crop" of wheat, which had sprung of itself in a field unbroken and uncultivated from last year's scattered seeds, so rich that it would probably average forty to forty-five bushels to the acre. My friends said that they had known barley even in the *third year* of a volunteer crop reach forty-five bushels, where not a touch of human labor had been put upon it. Let it be remembered that the average yield, even of the West, in wheat is only fifteen bushels to the acre, and one can understand what a soil and climate this is.

C. L. B.

San José, Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—The Elective Question—Current Movements and Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following *résumé* of National Guard movements and gossip is presented, for the information of those interested in our State militia:

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Sept. 7, 1867:

Twenty-first Brigade—Geo. T. Hillingworth, Inspector, with rank from July 20, 1867, vice L. W. Mid ain, resigned. Louis T. Sherrill, Ordnance Officer, with rank from July 27, 1867, original. James T. Watson, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from July 20, 1867, original.

Sixth Regiment—Andrew Schappel, Second Lieutenant, with rank from July 26, 1867, vice C. Kenne, resigned.

Twenty-fourth Regiment—Albert S. Newcomb, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from Aug. 20, 1867. Original.

Forty-third Regiment—Edward A. Kinney, Adjutant, with rank from June 1, 1867. Original. Horatio K. Mosher, Quartermaster, with rank from June 1, 1867. Original.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—William Winckel, Captain, with rank from Aug. 26, 1867, vice C. Roohrich, resigned.

Ninety-eighth Regiment.—Wm. H. Russell, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from June 27, 1867. Original. Albert J. Wilcox, Chaplain, with rank from June 27, 1867, vice S. P. Baker, removed from district.

One Hundred and Third Regiment—Thos. J. Bailey, Surgeon, with rank from July 16, 1867, vice H. B. Bellows, resigned.

Battery of Artillery, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Augustus H. Tankil, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from Aug. 1, 1867. Original.

Battalion of Artillery, Third Division—Richard Pedlow, First Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 6, 1867, vice Walter V. Colrose, resigned. Egbert A. Kibbe, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 6, 1767, vice Richard Pedlow, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard S. N. Y., have been accepted:

Sept. 3—Forty-fifth Regiment, Assistant Surgeon Francis L. Stone.

Sept. 4—Fifty-fourth Regiment, Lieut. Newell C. Fulton.

Sept. 6—Sixteenth Brigade, Commissary of Subsistence John L. Hotchkin.

Sept. 6—Eighty-third Regiment, Major Gersham Banker.

Sept. 6—One Hundredth Regiment, Second Lieut. A. C. Tiffany.

Sept. 6—One Hundred and First Regiment, Capt. H. J. Frazee.

Sept. 6—One Hundred and First Regiment, Second Lieut. S. W. Plank.

UPTON'S TACTICS.

In view of the adoption of the new system of infantry tactics proposed by Capt. and Brevet Major-Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. A., for the use of the National Guard of this State, it will no doubt be interesting to read the general advantages of the new system, as announced by the Board appointed by the War Department to examine the same. This Board assembled at West Point in July last, and was composed as follows: Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.; Major-Gen. G. G. Meade, U. S. A.; Brevet Major-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A.; Brevet Major-Gen. W. F. Barry, Colonel Second United States Artillery; Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. N. Grier, Colonel Third United States Cavalry; Brevet Col. H. M. Black, Major Seventh United States Infantry.

In their report on the "Upton Tactics," the members of the Board of Examination speak of the advantages of the system as follows:

1. Its easy application to all the arms of the service, leaving nothing additional to any special branch except the manner of the arm with which it fights, the adaptation of the words of command, the training of animals, and the management and care of the material with which it is equipped.

2. The readiness with which the principles may be acquired by new troops, abbreviating materially the time required to fit them for the field, and practically extending the effective term of service of the soldier. This is of great importance in its relation to the volunteer force, of which in all great wars our armies must be largely composed.

The special advantages are:

That it dispenses with the manœuvring by the rear rank, by inversion, and the counter-march, and substitutes therefor rapid and simple conversion of front and change from column into line.

That it increases the number of modes of passing from the order in column to the order in line, facing in any direction; diminishes the time required for these changes, and preserves always the front line in front—advantages of vital importance in the presence and under the fire of the enemy.

That it provides for all column movements required in an open country and by the column of fours, for the movements necessary in narrow roads, wooded or obstructed countries, without the extension incident to ordinary movements by the flank.

That it provides for a single rank formation, especially adapted to the use of breech-loaders.

That it provides for a system of skirmishing, from double or single rank, superior for offence or defence to any existing system.

THE ELECTIVE PRIVILEGES.

At a meeting of officers of the First and Second Divisions of the National Guard of the State of New-York, held at the armory of the Twelfth Regiment, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday evening, the 27th of August, pursuant to a call made by Brig.-Gen. Aspinwall, as President of the Military Association of the State of New-York, a Committee was appointed to obtain the signatures of the officers of the First and Second Divisions to remonstrances against the passage of any amendment to the Constitution of the State which should take from field officers of regiments the right to elect Brigadier-Generals, and generally to look after the interests of the National Guard in the Convention for the Revision of the Constitution, and to act in conjunction with the President of the State Military Association for that purpose.

The Committee and the President of said Association, upon assembling for consultation, were gratified to learn that while the members of the National Guard were consulting upon the best measures to be taken to prevent the adoption of the report of the Committee in the Convention, which proposed to take away such right of election, the battle was fought and successfully won in the Convention by Hon. Norman Stratton, a member from the City of New-York.

The Committee and Brig.-Gen. Aspinwall, the President of the State Military Association, on behalf of the National Guard of the First and Second Divisions and of the State of New-York, have tendered to Hon. Norman Stratton their warmest thanks for the boldness with which he expressed his opposition to the majority report in the Convention; for the energy with which he sustained the same, and for the success which attended his efforts.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee already alluded to:

John E. Bendix, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, commanding Third Infantry, Second Brigade, First Division; John H. Budke, Colonel, commanding Third Cavalry, Cavalry Brigade, First Division; John H. Wilcox, Colonel, commanding Ninth Infantry, N. G., Third Brigade, First Division; Geo. B. Post, Colonel, commanding Twenty-second Infantry, Fourth Brigade, First Division, and E. Dakin, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, Fifth Brigade, Second Division, and Secretary.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Drills by company will commence in the first week in October, and will be continued weekly until the first day of April, 1868. The new system of infantry tactics prepared by Brevet Major-Gen. Emory Upton, U. S. A., having been prescribed for the instruction of the infantry forces of this State, all drills by battalion or company will hereafter be conducted in strict conformity thereto, and no deviation in the least particular will be allowed or tolerated. The radical changes in drill introduced by the new system renders it imperative that every officer and non-commissioned officer should immediately commence a thorough and critical study of the new tactics. The resignations of Capt. George W. Ford and Lieut. David M. Holdridge have been accepted, and they are honorably discharged. Edward H. Eckel having been expelled by Company A, the action of the company is hereby confirmed.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

In pursuance of brigade orders this regiment will parade for discipline inspection and review on Wednesday, Sept. 25, in full fatigue, knapsacks and white gloves, overcoats rolled on knapsacks. Line will be formed on Bond-street, right resting on Broadway, at 9:15 A. M.; the field and staff will report mounted, and the non-commissioned staff, First Sergeants, band and drum corps, on the parade line fifteen minutes before formation.

Resignation—Second Lieut. Remsen Applaby.

Appointments—Quartermaster Sergeant Geo. A. J. Norman, to be Sergeant-Major, warrant dated July 1, 1867, vice Wm. H. Dayton, discharged. Corporal A. J. Cunningham, Company A, is detailed to act as Left General Guide at all battalion drills and parades. Alfred W. Serrill will report to Lieut. Carpenter for duty in his company.

Expulsion—Charles H. Byrne, Company A, No. 85 Cedar-street, having been expelled by an unanimous vote of his company, said expulsion is confirmed.

COMPANY D, NINTH REGIMENT.

The members of this Company are ordered by Capt. John W. Davis to appear in fatigue uniform with overcoats, at the armory, West Twenty-sixth-street, for inspection and drill, on Thursday evening, the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. This will be the commencement of the drill season. A full and punctual attendance will be enforced, and all absentees will be fined $5. In compliance with General Orders No. 6 non-commissioned officers and privates, who on account of physical disability are unable to perform duty, will report immediately to the commandant of their company, that they may be sent to the Surgeon for examination. In all cases, when confined to their homes by sickness, they will send a certificate of their attending physician to their commandant. Non-compliance with the second and third sections of this order will cause the member being sent before the regimental Court-martial for disobedience of orders. The commandant requests that each member will bring a good able-bodied recruit in the Company previous to the 9th day of October next, the annual muster and inspection day. All members of this Company must be punctual at drill every Thursday evening during the present drill season, thereby preventing fines from being imposed, and giving themselves trouble in many other ways.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Second Regiment will parade on the 25th inst., for the first time in the new gray uniform recently adopted for the command.

On Monday, the 9th inst., an election for Lieutenant-Colonel took place in the Fourteenth Regiment [illegible] De Bevoise and [illegible] The polls were opened at 7:30 o'clock and remained so for an hour, when the contest was decided in favor of Mr. De Bevoise, who [illegible] ations in the field, and for the purpose of gaining another good and working field officer in the command. We trust that with these first-class field officers the Fourteenth will continue to advance in the right direction. Company drills in the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment will be resumed at an early day. Company F, Capt. Schreiner, commenced on Friday, the 11th inst., and Company D, Capt. Baldwin, do the same on Monday, the 23d. The others follow suit during the month.

The following elections and promotions announced in the Twelfth Regiment: Second Lieut. John E. Dowley to be First Lieutenant I Company, vice Kirk resigned; rank from July 1, 1867. Third Sergeant John H. French to be Second Lieutenant I Company, vice Dowley promoted; rank from July 1, 1867. John Fahnestock to be Captain K Company, vice Copcutt resigned; rank from August 2, 1867. Second Sergeant Henry B. Wilson, I Company, to be Sergeant-Major on non-commissioned staff, vice Murphy promoted Adjutant; to date from July 20, 1867. The annual Fall inspection will take place toward the end of September.

The regular weekly drills of Company D, Fourth Regiment, Zouaves, will commence on Monday, Sept. 16, 1867, at 8 P. M., and will continue on every Monday evening thereafter unless otherwise ordered.

The Board appointed for the examination of officers in the National Guard, of which Brig.-Gen. Palmer is President, meets on Tuesday next at the Seventh Regiment Armory. There have been but few officers cited to appear.

Lieut. Christopher J. Bell, late of the Sixty-ninth regiment (Cocoran Legion), died recently at St. Vincent's Hospital, of consumption. Mr. Bell was formerly a Sergeant in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G., and went to the war as Sergeant-Major. He was subsequently commissioned as Lieutenant, and was with the Legion throughout the entire war, being wounded in the foot at the battle of Petersburgh, after which his health was much impaired. He never thoroughly recovered, and his ailments assumed a phthisical form, which soon produced consumption.

Company A, Fifth Regiment, intend going on a target excursion and summer night's festival, at Frack's Union Park, on the 19th inst.

The Board appointed by the Governor to revise the regulations for the governance of the National Guard, intend holding their initial session on Wednesday next, at the office of Gen. Batchelor, No. 46 University-place.

The Farrar Court-Martial will meet to-morrow for the last time it is hoped, as the bulk of the evidence is all in.

Capt. Raynor, of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, has tendered his resignation to the company, in consequence of internal troubles, which had better never been allowed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Seventy-fourth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The Convention met at 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Gould, from the Standing Committee on State Prisons, made a lengthy written report, concluding with the following article:

Section 1. There shall be one Superintendent of Prisons to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold his office for seven years. He shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and the supervision, with the power of visitation of all other places for the custody of persons charged with or convicted of crime. His compensation shall be fixed by law.

Sec. 2. There shall be one Warden for each of the State Prisons, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Prisons, to hold office during good behavior. He shall appoint all the subordinate officers of his prison except the clerk, chaplain and physician, who shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Prisons.

Sec. 3. The Superintendent of Prisons shall possess such powers and perform such duties in respect to the county jails, the local or district Penitentiaries, and other penal and reformatory institutions within the State as the Legislature shall by law prescribe.

Sec. 4. The Legislature may provide for the appointment for each of the State Prisons, of a local Board of Visitors, with powers and duties to be defined by law.

Sec. 5. A State Superintendent of Police shall be appointed by the Governor and Senate, who shall hold his office for seven years, and who shall have the general direction and control of the Police of the State.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall divide the State into five police districts. It shall be the duty of the State Superintendent of Police to appoint an Inspector in each of said districts. He shall also sub-divide each of said districts into five sub-districts, and appoint a Sub-Inspector for each, and may remove them for misconduct.

Sec. 7. In conformity with the provisions of the preceding section, the Legislature shall provide by law for a general system of police extending over the whole of the State with a force proportionate to the necessities of each sub-division, and no other police force shall be organized except under its provisions.

Sec. 8. The Governor may remove the Superintendent of Prisons or the Superintendent of Police for malfeasance or misfeasance in office, after having furnished him with a copy of the charges against him and giving him an opportunity of being heard in his defence; and in the meantime the Governor may suspend the one so charged from duty until said charges are determined. The Superintendent of Prisons may suspend the Wardens from office, and the Governor may remove them on the complaint of the Superintendent after having furnished them with a copy of the charges against them, and giving them an opportunity to be heard in their defence.

(Signed) JOHN STANTON GOULD, Chairman.
N. G. AXTELL.
M. LINDLEY, Secretary.

I concur in recommending the adoption of the article reported, except those parts requiring the appointment of Superintendent of Prisons and Police. I prefer that those two officers should be elected by the people of the State. ROBERT COCHRAN.

I concur mainly in the provisions of the article recommended, reserving the right of exception to the terms of office proposed, the legislative provision in regard to local Boards of Visitors and the unmodified control over local police or its supercession by the State Police. A. B. CONGER.

Mr. C. Dwight made a minority report, recommending the appointment of a Board of Five Managers of Prisons, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, who shall hold office for ten years; said Board shall have all the management of prisons and appoint prison officers.

Mr. Murphy said intelligence had reached the city of a serious accident to one of the members of the Convention, Mr. R. U. Sherman, of Oneida, and as it was evident that there was not a quorum present, he should move to adjourn to Monday evening. Carried.

Later dispatches state that the accident occurred to Robert H. Sherman, a brother of the member of the Convention. He was run over by a car at the Utica depot last night, and both his legs were shockingly mangled.

Proposed Adjournment of the Constitutional Convention.

From the Troy Times, Sept. 14.

It is becoming more and more apparent that the Convention will be unable to complete its work in time to submit a proposed Constitution to the people at the coming election. There is every prospect now that the Convention will in a few days adjourn, perhaps until the middle of November, or possibly until May. This is the disposition of members of both political parties. The Convention of 1846 commenced its sessions in June and closed them on the 10th of October. The present body has had far more labor on its hands—has worked quite as industriously. The labor now before it is very large, and altogether too important to be done in haste. The time for the people to consider a new Constitution before passing it should be ample.

Affairs in California—Report on Mineral Resources.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 13.

Arrived, Pacific mail steamer *Constitution*, from Panama, with passengers and mails, which left New-York Aug. 21.

The Experimental Corn Exchange works well, and will be made permanent.

J. Ross Browne's second report on the mineral resources of the Pacific States and Territories will be completed this month. It embraces the most comprehensive and accurate exhibit ever made, and gives the product of gold this year as $70,000,000, and Nevada silver at $19,000,000.

Legal-tenders are unchanged.

Sailed, ships *Douglas* for Hong-Kong, and *Premier* for Liverpool.

Seizure of Alcohol in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The Internal Revenue Inspectors of the Third and Fourth Districts, have seized in different parts of the city one hundred and seventy barrels of alcohol. The seizure was made in consequence of the reception of information that certain parties in Buffalo have been shipping spirits eighty per cent. above proof to this city, with directions to have them bonded in the Third District. Upon their arrival here, instead of being put in bond as directed, they were immediately placed upon wagons and scattered through the city in small quantities. Forged certificates of their reception by the Collector, Assessor and Inspector, having been returned to the Buffalo shippers for the purpose of satisfying the officials there. It is stated that 350 barrels are known to have thus been surreptitiously stored in Boston, and the officers are searching for the remainder of the liquor. Prominent liquor-dealers are implicated in the fraud, but their names will be withheld until the result of the investigations of the Grand Jury is made known.

The St. Louis Fire Department.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Sept. 14.

The Steam Fire Department of this city had their tenth annual parade to-day, and made a fine show. After the parade there was a grand inspection at [illegible] Market-place. The Department now embraces 33 men, 43 horses, 10 engines, 10 carriages carrying 1,600 feet of hose each, 2 hook and ladder trucks and two fuel carts.

The Indian Troubles—Hostile Indians Coming in—More Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 14.

An Omaha dispatch says a telegram from the Special Indian Agent at Fort Laramie reports 170 lodges of Northern Arapahoe Indians under Little Shield offer to surrender if the Government will protect them and feed their families. Orders have been issued to accept the terms.

A Salt Lake train was attacked some days since on the Big Laramie River. The men "corraled" their wagons, and repulsed the Indians with a loss of several killed.

A fight occurred between the Ute and Arapahoe Indians on Green River, on the 28th ult., in which ten of the latter were killed. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes were on the Middle Fork.

A band of Indians made a raid on Mora, New-Mexico, on the 31 inst., and killed three men, carried away five boys, and drove off a lot of stock. On the same night they stole fifty or sixty mules from Col. S. T. Vasin.

The Peace Commissioners were to leave Omaha to-day for North Platte to meet Spotted Tail; thence they will go to Julesburgh and Denver, and be at Fort Laramie on the 13th of October, to meet the Southern Indians.

Arrival of the Penobscot at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 13.

The United States gunboat *Penobscot*, Lieut.-Com. Wm. B. Cushing, arrived here to-day from St. Thomas, having sailed from there on the 5th inst., just one day before the flagship *Susquehanna*, which arrived here yesterday. She sailed this afternoon for Washington, D. C., and, it is understood, will undergo some extensive repairs, and then be sent to join the Asiatic Squadron.

She sailed from New-York during last January and since then has been cruising in West India waters and visiting ports as far south as Cayenne, French Guiana. She was at St. Thomas while the yellow ever was prevailing, and lost her Surgeon and three seamen by the dreaded disease.

Meeting of the Canadian House of Commons—Railroad Accident.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 14.

A dispatch from Quebec says the House of Commons will meet in the last week in October to pass a bill for supplies. Another session is to be held in February. The local Parliament will meet during the interval.

Last night a train on the Grand Trunk Railroad, near St. Hyacinthe, ran over two horses on the track. Ten cars were thrown down a steep embankment and badly damaged. No one was seriously injured.

Revocation of the Order for Quarantine at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The Board of Aldermen last night revoked the order establishing a quarantine, on the ground that it is totally unnecessary.

The Board of Health reports only 24 deaths for the week ending to-day. Reports from Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee say that the worm is damaging cotton very seriously.

Three Boys Injured at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Three boys were injured this morning by the explosion of a glass bottle containing gunpowder. One of them, named John Fenn, son of Timothy Fenn, clothier, of Exchange-street, was terribly cut over the right temple. One of his eyes, the legs and other portions of his body are badly cut with the shivered glass, and his life is despaired of.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding this post, was violently attacked with the yellow fever last evening.

The number of deaths for the twenty-fours to 6 o'clock this morning was 40.

Gen. Griffin's physician reports all his symptoms favorable.

The Cotton Crop.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Sept. 14.

Weather clear and pleasant. Recent rains have greatly damaged the cotton crop.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 14.

The reports from the cotton crop are very gloomy. The heavy rains in some instances have nearly ruined it.

Visiting Firemen in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Eagle Hose Company of Buffalo arrived here this afternoon, and were escorted through the streets of the city by twenty-five Philadelphia fire companies. They will remain here three days.

Arrest of an Express Robber.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Sept. 14.

Adam Marks, charged with robbing the Adams Express Company in Tennessee about a year ago of $31,000, was arrested here to-day.

Address of the Democratic Conservative Committee to the People of Baltimore.

The Committee appointed by the Democratic Conservative Convention of Baltimore have issued an address to the people in relation to the adoption of a new State Constitution. They say of the Constitution:

"To explain its timely reforms or commend its wise provisions would be a superfluous task in addressing an enlightened constituency. Where all have read and comprehended its plain and unmistakable language, where there is nought that is ambiguous, doubtful or complex, where there is nought that is anti-republican, unwholesome or unjust, the people can digest far better than a committee could interpret. Conspicuous among the salutary reforms of that instrument, however, may be mentioned the abolition of the present oppressive county school system and an arrangement for the perpetuation of the popular common schools of the city; the grant of the veto power to the Executive as a check upon hasty and unwise legislation; the delegation of the question of the rate of interest upon contract to the Legislature; the creation of new checks upon State and city expenditure; the denial to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore of the right to loan the credit of the city without the consent of the General Assembly and of a majority of the people at a general election; and above all, and before all, the absence of those horrible test oaths which disgrace the Constitution of 1864, and which are justly odious to every freeman. So that it may be truly considered a new declaration of the independence of the people of Maryland. * * *

The hour has come for the redemption of our State from its thraldom, which in an evil hour was placed upon her people by the force of the bayonet and the disfranchisement of our best citizens. Long has she borne with patient sorrow the outrages and indignities that have been heaped upon her. Emissaries of dissension are among us, and shall their wicked zeal outstrip the unchained spirit of freedom and patriotism? Have the rights of citizenship, of which we have been so long and unjustly deprived, so little value in our eyes, or are we so indifferent to liberty that we do not deem them worth preserving? If so, then indeed does Maryland deserve the humiliation and dishonor that branded her two years ago, and her sons are only fit to be the ignominious serfs of a cruel and miserable despotism. But we are confident that such cannot be. Connecticut, Kentucky and California have already spoken. Pacific calls to Atlantic, and shall our response be unworthy of ourselves and our cause? Let the wretch who can lag or refuse the contest be buried in the eternal infamy his crime deserves, but let the true and courageous hearts of Maryland catch up the shout of her liberation and swell it to the glad refrain of her new-born destiny.

Hon. John Hickman's Opinion of Harrisburgh.

From the Chester (Penn.) Republican.

At the conclusion of the Republican nominations made in Chester County, last week, Hon. John Hickman appeared, in response to an invitation, and spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I appear here in answer to your invitation, mainly to thank you for your kindness and your confidence. You have chosen to say that I shall be one of the number to represent you in the next Legislature; and when you have said that how can I refuse? It cannot be said that by any act of mine I have been placed in this situation. No man has seen me in bar-rooms or on the public streets. I would not be placed in such a position except by the spontaneous action of the people. I know the motive that has impelled you to this generous act, and I trust, if elected I may not disappoint you. Some of my friends who called upon me said, "You will be nominated by acclamation." I told them—No! If you nominate me at all, it will be by the skin of your teeth. A positive man always has warm friends and bitter enemies. I can pledge you nothing except an honest effort to discharge my duty. I would rather spend three months in the poorhouse or prison of Chester County than in Harrisburgh. No man can go there and come back with an unsullied reputation, and I am not sure that it is not my enemies rather than my friends that desire to send me there. An honest man can make nothing. I have never promised any man what I would do, nor do I know what I shall do myself. I have no platform, nor never had any. You have taken me up in my arms; your think more of me than I do of myself. You think that I am honest, but I know that I am not. There is Mr. James (pointing to Franklin James), who is one of my own family, and he does not believe that I am honest. [Laughter.] No man knows himself, but I do not think I will flinch, and I do not think I can be bought. The people have voted for me in entire ignorance, but one thing I am willing to promise them—I am for the negro all the time, and against Andrew Johnson. I left the Democratic Party, some years ago, for good cause; it was too bad then even for me, and from all that I can learn, it has been growing worse ever since. I had fully made up my mind never to accept another public place. My family and all my tastes are opposed to it. I have no repentance to make for the past, and simply desired to be let alone. But I would rather have this right arm cut off than refuse this people anything. If they, without any act of mine, decide that I shall serve them in the next Legislature, I am willing to do so.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

A complete assortment of the above

Ware at retail by the introducers.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American pianos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified *first* in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

Fine Standard Silver Plated Goods.

REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 4 Maiden Lane.

An elegant variety of Nickle Silver and White Metal Goods. None but the best. Every article guaranteed by our trade mark.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

New Store and New Stock.

Boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers of every variety, ready made and made to order, at moderate prices, at C. C. RICHMOND'S, No. 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Reform for Ladies—Physical Culture applied to the bust. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Elevator develop the bust physiologically. 907 Broadway, or 14 East 20th-st. Send for Circulars.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

The Florence Sewing-Machine was awarded the highest prize over all competitors at the Paris Exposition, 1867. The First Silver Medal for the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Card.

Ladies contemplating refurnishing are invited to examine the magnificent stock of

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS
AND LINENS,

now opening at No. 686 Broadway. Curtain materials in choice shades of color from the most celebrated fabricantes of France, Germany and Switzerland.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On Friday, Sept. 13, MARGARET BROOKS, wife of James Brooks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 221 10th-av., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday evening, Sept. 13, after a protracted illness, ELIZA, beloved wife of Stephen Williams, aged 66 years, 3 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 157 Chrystie-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STREET & SMITH'S
NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
READY NEXT THURSDAY,
will contain the opening part of the
MOST ATTRACTIVE STORY EVER PUBLISHED.
It is entitled
NICK WHIFFLES, THE TRAPPER GUIDE.
By Dr. J. H. ROBINSON.
Ten years ago, when the story of
NICK WHIFFLES
was originally published in
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
its merits were so attractive that our circulation increased
40,000 OVER OUR REGULAR ISSUE
Now, however, when our regular issue is double what it was then, we expect that
NICK WHIFFLES
will increase the circulation of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
at least 50,000 copies, making the total issue of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
150,000 COPIES.
Those who read the famous story of
NICK WHIFFLES
when it first appeared in the columns of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY
will undoubtedly call to mind the
"PESTERING DIFFIKILTIES"
OF
THE HEROIC OLD TRAPPER.
which were shared by
THE WONDERFUL DOG, "CALAMITY,"
and the
FLEET-FOOTED STEED, "FIREBUG,"
and for the sake of Auld Lang Syne they will again greet the
COMICAL OLD HERO,
whose
LUDICROUS DIFFIKILTIES
will be lucidly delineated in the next number of
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
Beside the new attraction of
NICK WHIFFLES, THE TRAPPER GUIDE,
that entertaining Family Paper,
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
contains
THREE OTHER SERIALS,
about
SEVEN COMPLETE SKETCHES,
A NUMBER OF GOSSIPY ARTICLES,
LAUGHABLE LETTERS
by
JOSH BILLINGS and DOESTICKS,
a variety of interesting paragraphs,
and, in fact,
READING MATTER TO PLEASE THE MILLION.
DON'T FORGET TO PURCHASE THE
NEXT NUMBER OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,
which will contain
NICK WHIFFLES, THE TRAPPER GUIDE.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $2 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 399 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not feel better after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. CHEAP! DURABLE! INSTANTANEOUS!! AGENCY, NO. 34 DEY-ST.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—An adjourned meeting of this Committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, inst., at the large hall, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, at 8 o'clock. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

A. J. PLUMB,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The Sabbath-school connected with this Church will meet on SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in the rooms of the South Brooklyn Female Seminary, corner of Clinton and Degraw sts. The weekly prayer-meeting of the Church will be held at the same place every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in Dr. Cheever's Church, on Union-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, on the *Work of London Christians among the neglected Classes in Great Cities*, with some account of Weaver, Carter, Muller, Spurgeon and other eminent laborers among the lowly; the singing will be conducted by Mr. Philip Phillips. Seats free; services at 7½ P. M.

HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN, AT THE invitation of liberal Christians of various sects, gives a discourse upon *Spiritualism as a Phase Vitalising Other Phases of the Religious Sentiments of the Day*, in Dodworth Hall, at 7½ o'clock—admission 20 cents—and Rev. Thomas C. Benning, at 10½ o'clock, discourses upon the *Verification of the Scriptures by Spiritualism.* Free.

GRAND AND INTERESTING SERVICE at Leffert's Park, SABBATH AFTERNOON. Rev. W. C. Vanmeter, from Howard Mission, with a number of children, will sing and address the meeting. Rev. D. Brewer, of the Episcopal Church, will preach. A number of Ministers of different denominations are expected to be present. The public are cordially invited.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Fourth Presbytery of New-York will be held in the Presbyterian Church, Englewood, N. J., on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 5:15 P. M. The ordination and installation of Mr. Henry M. Booth, as Pastor of the Church, will take place at 7 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Desbrosses-st. at 4 P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent, Principal. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; singing by the children; short addresses by visitors; the public are much pleased with the order and proficiency of these children.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 15th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

PREACHING BY DIVINE PERMISSION, ON SABBATH, Sept. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, near the Bowery, by the Pastor, Rev. Christopher Rhodes, he having returned after a brief absence. All seats open to strangers, who are kindly invited.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH—NO. 13 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SABBATH, by Elder Wm. Stuart, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love Feast at 3 P. M. George A. Cole, of Rhode Island, will preach at 7½ on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—Service will be resumed on SUNDAY, 15th inst., at the Chapel of the Rutgers Female College, 5th-av., and continue every Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., until the completion of the new Church edifice, corner of 47th-st. and Madison-av., by the Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. De Puy, will preach at 10½ A. M. Strangers' class at close of sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. In the evening a missionary meeting will be held. Addresses by those who personally visited the foreign mission stations. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts., Rev. John Lyle, Pastor, preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend this Church. Seats free to all.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Assault Upon and Overthrow of the Strongholds*; also at 7 o'clock P. M. To be followed by the usual prayer meeting. Seats free.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. William H. Pendleton, pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and baptise in the EVENING, and services at Broadway and 54th-st. Mission at 3 P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Divine service will be held SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 15, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. E. G. Brooks D. D.

MR. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, OF Philadelphia, will preach for the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church, West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. Lyman Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

JANE-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Geo. D. Matthews, of the U. P. Church, Stranraer, Scotland, will preach in the above Church on SUNDAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; also Sept. 22.

GRACE CHURCH, CORNER BROADWAY and 10th-st., will open for Divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 15, in the MORNING at 10½ and AFTERNOON at 4. Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, will officiate.

EUPHRATES DRIED UP.—THE HERALD of the coming Saviour, S. S. Snow, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Preparation of the Way of the Kings of the East.* Rev. xvi. 12.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, NO. 1,296 BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening—*The Characteristics and Perils of Unsanctified Wealth.* Seats free. Service at 7½ o'clock.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Divine permission, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D. Evening subject—*Fallen Angels.*

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY 84th-st. near 4th-av.—Free Episcopal Services, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. William Dymond will preach in the morning, and Rev. Stephen H. Tyng in the evening.

SPIRITUAL MEETING AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY. A circle at 10½ A. M.; conference at 3½ P. M., and trance speaking or lecture at 7½ P.M., Sept. 15, 1867. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. J. Riley Johnson will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ o'clock.

THE BEDFORD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near Carmine, (Dr. Dowling's) has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and is now open for regular service. The Pastor will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ and 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed. Evening subject—*Destruction of Sennacherib's Army.* General Love Feast at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

ALLEN-ST. S. S. MISSIONARY SOCIETY will hold its Quarterly Meeting on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. T. Anderson and Mr. Fisk, of Brooklyn. Singing by the children.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector, will be open without intermission, for divine service, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—REV. W. GOULD will preach SUNDAY in the Hall No. 161 8th-av., corner 18th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 9½ P. M. All lovers of an earnest Christianity are invited to attend.

DR. H. B. STORER WILL SPEAK before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M.

THE MORAVIAN PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONGREGATION. Rev. A. A. Reinke, Pastor, will hold Divine service at the Hall, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 10½ A. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Archibald, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. Lord, MORNING at 10½ o'clock and EVENING at 7½. Strangers welcome.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES—15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SABBATH by the pastor, A. C. Wedekind, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. Dr. Shedd will preach in this Church on SABBATH, Sept. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. Day K. Lee, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of the Coming of the Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ON 5TH-AV., corner of 19th-st.—Public worship will be resumed in this Church on SUNDAY, Sept. 15, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Dr. Taylor.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL NOT RESUME the services in his church until the 22d inst., unfinished repairs make an earlier commencement impossible.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, at 7½ o'clock in the Freewill Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th-av. and 11th-st.—Services on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B FROTHINGHAM WILL NOT resume the services in his church until the 22d inst. Unfinished repairs make an earlier commencement impossible.

TEMPORARY CHAPEL OF ST THOMAS CHURCH.—This chapel will be reopened for public worship on SUNDAY, Sept. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; the Rector, Rev. Dr. Morgan, officiating.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYTERIAN, corner Park, 4th-av. and 35th-st.) Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., next SABBATH, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, will hold Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Sermon by the Rector.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. M. C. Sutphen, and at 4 P. M., by Rev. W. L. Patton.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; entrance on 34th-st., in the Everett buildings. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—S. W. WILLIAMS Sexton and Undertaker, No. 226 6th-av.

J. E. FISHLEY,
LATE WITH PATON & CO.,

Having removed from No. 686 Broadway, will open his new store at No. 56 13th-st., two doors west of Broadway, as a general Upholstery and House Furnishing Establishment.

THE ELYSIAN BED.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 14, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111¾	100	Quick. Min.	[illegible]
2,150	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62...Small	113¾	100	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]
10,000	do	114¼	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	114¾	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	do	114¾	300	Wells Fargo Ex.s60	[illegible]
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	109¾	25	Amer. Ex.	[illegible]
22,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	110	[illegible]	do	[illegible]
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	111	4	Am. Ex. Co.	[illegible]
21,000	do	111	5	Pacific Mail	141¼
15,000	U.S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss.	108	50	do	141¾
20,000	do	108	500	N. Y. Cen.	108⅝
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67, New issue	108	100	do	108⅝
7,000	do	108	600	do	108⅝
500	Tr. N., 7 3-10s, 2d Ser.	107	200	do	108½
5,000	do 3d Ser.	107	300	do	108⅝
5,500	Ind. State 5s	95	500	do ...2d call	108⅝
2,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-c.	66¾	600	Erie R.	69¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s ...new	65¾	200	do ...b60	69½
1,000	Missouri 6s	104⅜	200	do ...2d call	69⅝
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue	104½	200	Hud. Riv. R.	133
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	83	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	82¾
10,000	C. & M. Cer.	27¾	100	do ...2d call	82⅝
20,000	do ...b30	27¾	300	Reading R.	102⅝
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96	13	Panama R.	310
1,000	Hud. R. 3d S. F. B.	106	50	Ill. Central R.	121¾
2,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st M	92	100	do	121
1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	105	200	Clev. & Pitts.	87¾
1,000	C. & R. I. 1st M	102	200	do	87⅝
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105	2000	Chi. & N. W.	45⅝
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	98¾	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	70
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. B. 6s	98	200	do	69⅞
5,000	L. Dock Bds.	99	500	Chic. & R. I.	103⅞
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d	97	300	do ...b30	103⅞
10	Bank of Commerce	118	100	do	103⅞
6	Fourth National	109	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	128¾
800	Wilkesbarre Coal	36	100	Chi., B. & Q.	124¼
10	Penn. Coal	175	10	do	125
			100	Mil. & St. Paul	46⅛
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	66
			200	do ...b30	66
			100	do ...2d call	65⅝
			100	do	65⅜
			100	Tol., W. & W. ...b30	47
			100	do	46⅞
			100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	105⅛
			200	do	105

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	West. U. Tel.	43	500	M. S. & N. I.	82⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.	108⅝	200	do ...c	82
100	do ...b10	108⅝	100	do ...b5	82¾
100	do	108⅝	100	do ...s10	82
200	do ...s15	108⅝	100	do ...b3	82¼
100	do	108½	200	Clev. & P.	87¾
100	Erie Railroad	69½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	129
100	do ...s10	69⅛	600	do	129⅛
100	do ...b3	69¾	400	do ...s60	129
300	do	69½	300	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103⅞
100	do ...b10	69¼	600	do	103⅞
100	Hud. R. R.	133¾	100	do ...b15	103⅞
100	Reading R.	102⅜	200	do	103¾
100	do	102½	300	Chi. & N. W.	45⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. P.	66½	100	do ...s30	45½
100	do ...b10	66	600	Chic. & N. W. P.	70
200	do	66	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅛
[illegible]	do	65⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Pacific Mail ...s30	141	200	Reading R.	102⅝
100	do ...b4	141¼	1900	do	102⅝
100	West. U. Tel. ...s3	43	1600	do	102½
100	do	43	100	do ...s3	102⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	108⅝	300	do ...b3	102⅜
100	do ...s3	108⅝	100	Adams Ex. Co.	66¼
100	do	108½	100	M. S. & N. I.	81¾
100	do ...b3	108⅝	100	do ...s3	81⅝
100	do ...s30	108	200	do ...c	81⅝
100	do ...s5	108	300	do ...s30	81¼
100	Erie R. ...b3	69¾	100	do ...o10	81¼
3100	do	69	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	65⅝
100	do ...c	69	100	Hud. Riv. R. ...s3	131⅞
100	do	69¼	200	Clev. & Pitts	81¾
100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. s3	69⅝	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	103⅞
100	do	69⅝	1100	Chic. & N. W.	45⅝
100	P., F. W. & C.	105⅛	200	do ...b3	45⅜

SATURDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

The sales of Gold this forenoon were at 144¼@144⅛ ₩ cent. At the close of the Room the bid was 144¼ ₩ cent., as against 142⅞ ₩ cent. at the close of the previous week, but about 2¼@2⅜ ₩ cent. lower than the extreme advance of the week. The Customs demand of the week amounts to $2,651,000, though more than half of the sum was probably supplied by sales from the Treasury. The exports of Specie of all descriptions amount to only $325,328; the Gold Interest paid out of the Treasury, $283,000. The Foreign Exchanges closed dull, and the rates on London, especially short sight, were depressed for the day's steamers, as cheap as 109¼@109⅜ ₩ cent. being accepted.

The advance in the rate for Money to 5@6 ₩ cent. noticed on Thursday and Friday brought a considerable amount of Money into the Street from the up-town Banks and private Money lenders, but the advanced rates were quite freely paid, 6 ₩ cent. being the rule on the Stock Exchange. The Public Funds were further weakened by the change in Money and the dull and lower market for Exchange made against 5-20s of 1862–65. The new 5-20's, July and January, were also offered with some freedom at 107⅞@108 ₩ cent. The Railway market was less feverish than on Friday, and the fluctuations on New-York Central and Erie not over ¼@½ ₩ cent. either way. There is a strong bearish interest at work against the market, but at 69 for Erie and 108 for New-York Central, there seemed to be no disposition to press *short* sales. Some use was made, as usual on Saturday afternoon, of the Bank Statement, which reflects a gain of $3,500,000 in Loans, from the better demand for Money, and a loss of $4,500,000 in Greenbacks from the operations of the Treasury Office and some remittances to the West. The Deposits are down $2,000,000.

At 4 o'clock P. M. on the Street the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅞	N. West Pref.	70⅛	69⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	114¼	114	Rock Island	103⅞	103⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	107⅞	Fort Wayne	105⅜	104⅞
N. Y. Central	108⅝	108⅜	W. U. Telegraph	43	43
Erie	69⅞	69¼	Cumberland	34	34
Hudson	133⅛	131⅞	Mariposa, Pref.	19⅞	20
Reading	103	102⅜	St. Paul Pref.	66⅛	65⅞
Mich. Southern	82⅜	81⅞	Pacific Mail	141⅛	141⅛
Pittsburgh	88	87⅛	Toledo & Wabash	47	46⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	65⅞	65⅞	American Gold	144⅛	144⅛
Northwest	45⅝	45⅝	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

5 ₩ cent., 1867	142	5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	107⅞
6 ₩ cent., 1868	140	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅞
6 ₩ cent., coup, 1868	140	5 p. ct. reg. 1871	115
6 ₩ cent., reg. 1881	111¾	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1871	117
6 ₩ 1,000 & '81	111¾	5 ₩ cent. cou., 1874	111¾
5-20 registered, 1862	109¾	10-40 reg.	99⅜
5-20 cou., small	113¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	99⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	114⅛	7 3-10 1st series	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅞	7 3-10 2d series	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	110⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	107	Indiana 6 ₩ ct. War Lo	97
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1872	99¾	Indiana 5 ₩ ct. War Lo	94
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Michigan 7 ₩ c., 1878	97
N.Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Mich. 7 ₩ c. War l'n	98
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1870	100	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., 1868	66
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	100	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	66
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	100	Tennessee new bds.	65¾
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	100¾	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	62
Illinois reg. 1860	100¾	Virginia 6s, ex c.	50
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101	Georgia 6s	72
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	53
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101	Missouri 6s	104⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	Missouri Pacific R. is.	104⅜
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101	California 7s	127¾
Illinois war loan	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Nassau	107
Mechanics'	118¾	Shoe and Leather	111
City	200	Corn Exchange	121
Phenix	104	St. Nicholas	104¾
National	110	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	107¼	Commonwealth	109
State of New-York	110	Importers' & Trad's	117¼
Commerce	117¼	Park	152
American Exchange	118	Manuf's & Merch'ts	105
Bank of North Am'a	108	Central National	107½
Hanover	112	Fourth National	108⅜
Irving	106	Oriental	140
Metropolitan	132		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101¾	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	100½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
Erie 7s, 3d ind, 1883	98	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80¾
Erie 7s, 5th ind. 1888	98	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	70
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	91¾	Gt. Western 1st M., '88	81
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	73½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	105⅜	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
Harlem 1st M. '69–'72	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Mich. C., n. 1st M. 8s, '82	113	Chi. & R. I. Con. is.	90¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102½
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	92	N. J. Central 1st M.	103
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
Pacific R. 7s guar. by Mo	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	96
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	85	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	Chi. & A. S. F. 1st M.	102
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	85	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	94
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	87
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	85	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	75
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Han. & St. Jo conv.	85	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	103
Lack. & West. Bonds	87	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	87¾

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in September:

1867	$93,091
1866	99,524
Decrease	$5,533

Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the first week in September:

1867	$108,993
1866	83,105
Increase	$20,888

Comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the first week in September:

1867	$26,894
1866	24,338
Increase	$2,556
From Jan. 1:	
1867	$785,797
1866	768,769
Increase	$17,028

The *Evening Post* says:

"The report of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has just been published, and from it we abstract the following comparative statement of the earnings of the road for the year ending April 30, 1866 and 1867:

	1866.	1867.	Decrease.
Freight	$4,204,740 22	$4,124,693 30	$80,047 92
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellan's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$4,693,138 05	$82,415 30

*Increase.

"The capital stock of the Company, which stood at the date of the last annual report at $10,103,510 has been increased to $10,390,010 by the conversion of bonds convertible into stock at the holder's option. Its funded debt and other outstanding liabilities, created for construction and the purchase of the road from Galesburgh to Quincy, including $300,000 (due on that purchase and not yet called for at the date of the last report,) amounts altogether to $5,723,250. The whole aggregate of capital stock and debt is now $15,821,260. The gross revenue of the property charged with this capital and debt have been during the year $6,146,861 75. The net earnings above the expenses, taxes and interest on the debt, and, therefore, belonging to the stockholders, have been $2,386,704 45."

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $453,000; receipts for gold notes, $667,000; total receipts, $3,451,390 97; total payments, $1,197,965 08; balance, $119,381,287 70.

The daily conversions of 7.30 notes of the August issue since the 1st of August at the Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

Aug. 1	$736,850	Aug. 24	$258,750
Aug. 2	1,638,450	Aug. 26	229,300
Aug. 3	1,640,150	Aug. 27	249,350
Aug. 5	904,550	Aug. 28	148,550
Aug. 6	1,374,750	Aug. 29	284,400
Aug. 7	1,510,550	Aug. 30	230,050
Aug. 8	1,778,950	Aug. 31	1,019,350
Aug. 9	1,478,200	Sept. 2	834,350
Aug. 10	1,635,400	Sept. 3	192,940
Aug. 12	1,249,800	Sept. 4	107,600
Aug. 13	1,817,000	Sept. 5	101,500
Aug. 14	1,445,800	Sept. 6	150,500
Aug. 15	1,616,450	Sept. 7	163,550
Aug. 16	2,270,850	Sept. 9	193,100
Aug. 17	975,200	Sept. 10	127,400
Aug. 19	656,350	Sept. 11	296,800
Aug. 20	593,000	Sept. 12	107,400
Aug. 21	998,900	Sept. 13	537,300
Aug. 22	173,100	Sept. 14	403,650
Aug. 23	627,400		

The week's business at the Custom-house and Sub-Treasury has been as follows:

	CUSTOM-HOUSE. Receipts.	SUB-TREASURY. Payments.	Receipts.
Sept. 9	$418,289 59	$4,966,968 57	$2,195,978 85
Sept. 10	578,855 89	1,726,389 97	1,477,754 40
Sept. 11	424,126 82	460,183 44	1,380,465 23
Sept. 12	350,142 69	4,852,811 19	9,021,912 27
Sept. 13	405,086 51	2,248,889 15	3,112,326 43
Sept. 14	453,178 77	1,197,965 08	3,451,390 97
Total	$2,629,679 27	$15,463,207 40	$20,639,828 15
Balance in Sub-Treasury morning of Sept. 9			114,214,666 95
Grand total			$134,854,495 10
Payments since			15,463,267 40
Balance Saturday evening, Sept. 14			$119,391,227 70
Increase during the week			5,176,560 75

Recent National Bank Troubles.

From the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, Sept. 14.

Two small and unimportant banks have been reported in trouble during the past few days. The First National Bank of Kingston, N. Y., whose capital is $200,000, has lost $91,700 in consequence of a defalcation on the part of its President to the amount of $91,700. The entire property of the defaulting officer has been assigned, and the loss it is believed will be wholly covered, except about $10,000, so that the bank will go on under the management of a new President, and its credit will not probably suffer, nor will its business be impaired. The other case is that of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Brooklyn, and is not so favorable. Its capital was $300,000, and the reported surplus $32,000. The deposits were over one million, of which a considerable part is said to have been in reality money borrowed at high rates on call and on time. The bank held no Government deposits, and its circulation was $234,279, which is, of course, fully secured by the bonds held at Washington, which amount to $285,500. The Comptroller has already given notice that these notes will be redeemed at the Treasury on presentation.

The bank has long been in low credit, but the reason assigned by the Comptroller of the Currency for closing up the bank and appointing a receiver is a default in the reserve. The law requires all banks not in New-York or the chief cities to keep 15 per cent. of legal tenders against their deposits and circulation, and if any bank, thirty days after warning of its defective reserve, shall have failed to make up the deficit, that bank is liable to be instantly closed without further notice. Three months are said to have elapsed in the present case since the legal warning was given. But the bank was still found with the same fault, and a week ago its assets were suddenly and unexpectedly taken possession of in the name of the Government for the benefit of depositors and other creditors. A preliminary examination has been made, and the result, we are informed, is as follows: The amount due to depositors is about $1,200,000; the assets will yield almost $700,000, which, added to the paid-up capital of $300,000, gives one million, and leaves a deficit of $200,000, which must be raised by assessment on the stockholders, who are responsible by law to an amount equal to the par value of their shares. Of the stockholders, a part will not probably be pecuniarily able to respond. But enough money, it is supposed, will be raised from such stockholders as are solvent, to pay all the debts of the bank in full. Since this statement was given reports have reached us that the assets of the bank are not so valuable as was estimated; and until the official figures are published the real facts will not be positively known. A dividend we believe may, however, be looked for of some 50 ₩ cent. within six months, a part of which will probably be paid in two or three months.

These two events are suggestive at the present moment. To the managers of our banks throughout the country they show very clearly that the loose management which under the State bank system might pass undetected and unpunished, cannot long survive the checks and restraints imposed by the National Banking Law. The publicity which is secured by the monthly and quarterly reports, and by the frequent visits of the official examiners, who go through the books and cash of every bank in the country at frequent intervals, give an admonition to such institutions as know themselves to be unsound to amend their ways, or prepare to have their doors closed by the salutary action of the law for the preservation of the public interests and of the public credit.

Secondly, we have evidence that out of the 1,600 banks which make up our National system, the great majority are sound. More was not to be expected than this. For during the stimulus of the war inflation, amid financial excitement greater than ever before pervaded this country, there was the greatest possible inducement to sanguine speculative men ignorant of banking, and unprovided with adequate means to avail themselves of the golden facilities which the new National banking scheme seemed to offer to get wealth without working hard to earn it. Such instances there were. Less than a score of such National Banks have failed in consequence during the past three years. And there is every reason to be assured that the weak, insolvent institutions which are left are extremely few, well known and closely watched.

Thirdly, the Directors of National Banks should remember that their office is not nominal, but requires that they look closely into the affairs of the institutions under their charge. A card has been issued by the Directors of the Brooklyn Bank above mentioned, stating that they were not aware that the Comptroller of the Currency had warned their bank of the defective reserve. This defence is only an aggravation of their offence. For each of these Directors made oath, on receiving his appointment, that he would "diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the bank;" and that he would "not knowingly violate or willingly permit to be violated any of the provisions of the act of Congress" under which the bank was organized. Now these gentlemen either neglected utterly to look into the books of the bank or they knew that the bank was short of its reserve. And in either case they violated the solemn obligation assumed when they accepted office. What penal consequences may in such cases be incurred we do not here inquire. The offence, in a moral point of view, is sufficiently heinous. The Directors are by law appointed the sworn guardians of the property of the depositors and stockholders, to whom they are responsible. The stockholders themselves, moreover, should, from these failures, accept an admonition. For when the capital of their bank is lost, if there should be any deficiency, they must make it up out of their own pockets. So far as the public is concerned, these responsibilities attaching to stockholders and directors, and the motives urging them to satisfy themselves as to the sound management of the banks in which they are interested, offer so many guarantees, besides those which are secured by publicity and Government inspection, that the banking institutions which are so vital a part of the financial organism of the country will be kept sound and trustworthy. Our National banking system is still in its infancy and needs improvement. But such as it is it will compare favorably with any this country has ever had before—with any of similar magnitude and rapidity of creation that has ever been established in any other country.

Some of those persons who are anxious and concerned that a few National Banks here and there should fail, may be reassured by the fact that these institutions fail because they cannot comply with the searching provisions of the law, and that this law, while by its stern application it destroys the rotten parts of the financial machinery, only does so in order that the rest of the fabric may have force and elasticity enough to resist all the shocks with which future monetary revulsions may try its stability and strength.

Senator Wade's Cleveland Speech—Letter from Mr. Barlow.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1867.

Hon. Benjamin Wade, Cleveland, Ohio:

SIR: My attention has been called to-day to a speech made by you on the 10th inst., at Cleveland, in which you are reported to have said: "'If war comes,' said DAVIS, 'the blow will fall upon you and not upon us. The North and not the South will be devastated.' It is no wonder that the City of New-York has agreed to go with us." I have no doubt they had an understanding with WOOD, BARLOW and others, to hurl, if possible, the great metropolis into the whirlpool of secession."

Your speech does me great injustice. I never had any "understanding" with Mr. DAVIS upon any subject. I knew him very slightly. I never had five minutes' conversation with him, and never wrote him a letter. But I was on intimate terms with many Southern Senators, friends of Mr. DAVIS, two of whom afterward became leaders in the Confederate Government at Richmond. With them, and with all others, at all times, I urged the absolute necessity of the Union, and I assured them in November, 1860, "that the first blow struck by the South at Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, whether by resisting the civil authority of the Federal Government, or by a collision between the State and Federal troops, will unite the whole people of each section against the other; that platforms and theories, party ties and private friendships, will be set aside in an hour, and one whole people will be at once engaged in a strife the parallel with which is not even to be found in history."

On the 27th of the same month I wrote to one of these gentlemen as follows:

"I am satisfied that peaceable secession cannot be accomplished. We shall probably disagree at the outset, but even if a plan of separation could be devised sufficiently palatable to the Northern States to induce them to submit to a dissolution of the present government, you may be certain that questions will arise between the two Governments which will lead to war, and in any such contest the North and Northwest will be the victors. If a revolution takes place at the South, and a feeling is appealed to at the North as to the necessity of the enforcement of the law or the rights of the North, you will find that the whole North is nearly unanimous, and that personal interest will not control the action of New-England or New-York. What will be agreed to in my judgment is this: A convention to alter the Constitution so that the just rights of the South shall be maintained by the Constitution itself, and forever removed from the arena of politics in Congress. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, and his set of practical Abolitionists, will oppose any compromise whatever. They are Secessionists; in fact, equal to our friends in South Carolina in the rashness of their plans. They hope that the Union may be dissolved, so that they may be freed from the trammels of the Constitution, and be at liberty to continue their warfare against Slavery in a manner more effective than they are able to do in the Union. All these things ought to weigh with those who are not wild with the theory of a new Southern Confederacy as an economic question. With them nothing can have weight; but they and their constituents will find, when I fear it will be too late, that in escaping from evils which may be remedied in the Union, they have embraced those which will strangle them and their ideal Utopia."

On the same day I wrote to another Southern Senator that "the success of Mr. LINCOLN does not show, as has been asserted, that the Anti-Slavery feeling predominates. Thousands in this State voted for him, believing with you that it was high time the issue should be met, and that in this way only could the Union be preserved. I notice what you say as to your unwillingness to part with true friends at the North, and your plea of self-preservation. When the millions of the North who have hitherto acted with you, find that their interests are wholly forgotten, and that in the haste to escape from their company in order to organize a new Utopia, without even an opportunity for determining whether your complaints can be looked into and your wrongs righted, I am afraid you will find a unanimous North against the united South, and that in the state of political feeling thus engendered it will be many years before the economic questions which are involved will be calmly considered by either party. It, after an attempt to reconcile existing differences through the medium of a Convention, we find that it is necessary to part company, it is barely possible that the separation may be accomplished peaceably and under such guarantees as will prevent immediate quarrels, but carry to their legitimate end the measures which have been inaugurated at Charleston, and which are threatened in other States, and civil war, in regard to which it is not wise now to speculate as to which section will be victorious, is inevitable."

Early in December, 1860, I wrote to a gentleman, who afterwards became a member of Mr. Davis's Cabinet, and said: "Now, if this is done, can the Representatives of the South in Congress reject it and break up the Government? I cannot believe they will, because they can gain nothing by that course of any consequence in comparison with the dangers and necessary evils which will surround the new government for a generation. But peaceful it cannot be, if fair compromise is rejected. Such a course will inevitably result in a united party at the North, and civil war, the end of which no man can foresee, will surely follow. You may ask how will this be brought about? Let Virginia and Maryland secede, and it will be claimed that the District of Columbia belongs to the South, and that consequently Mr. LINCOLN shall not be inaugurated at Washington. Men must be blind who do not see in this an immediate cause for war. I believe that in ten days two hundred thousand men from every State and city in the North will undertake to uphold Mr. LINCOLN, and see that he is inaugurated at the Capitol, and the attempt to defeat this would tend more than any other cause that I can think of to break down all existing party divisions at the North, and when this is accomplished the future of both sections will be a fearful one."

And, finally, in the same month, I wrote to a prominent Northern man in Washington, holding a public position, urging him to secure the "garrisoning of the Southern forts, and furnishing them with arms and ammunition. No State has the right to object to this. New-York holds the same rights to the forts at the Narrows that Louisiana does in relation to Forts St. Philip and Jackson; but I see, if this course is deemed expedient, it must be followed with the cooperation, and perhaps without the knowledge, of some of the Cabinet. Gen. SCOTT could do it quietly in a month's time."

You are probably aware that I have never held any public position, and I am therefore compelled to resort to private letters written at the time when you say I was arranging with Mr. DAVIS for the destruction of my own section and my own people, to show the utter groundlessness of your charge. These letters were seen by many of my friends, of all political creeds, at the time they were written, and some of them were published in the New-York papers early in the year 1862.

I trust that these excerpts will satisfy you as to my position before the war. My opinion as to the necessity for a preservation of the Union never changed. I was always earnestly in favor of furnishing men and money for its prosecution, though I did not agree with the leaders of the Abolition party as to the best method of securing a successful termination of the conflict. I believed then, as I do still, that it might have been ended in 1862 instead of 1865, and that the delay, the vast increase of our debt, and, still worse, the terrible waste of human life which afterward followed, were directly chargeable to the pernicious and unpatriotic counsels of the leaders of your party, through whom, with the treacherous assistance of Mr. STANTON, Gen. MCCLELLAN was removed from the command of the noble army he had organized, and which he had led so grandly and so successfully at Antietam, a few days only after he had saved the capital, if not the whole North, from the most serious danger which threatened it during the war.

During this period I was in almost daily communication with two of the members of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, and through them with Mr. LINCOLN, and expressed my opinions at all times very fully.

Not being known to you I make this full explanation, as I am unwilling that my countrymen should believe me so deficient in sense as your speech would indicate, or so unpatriotic as not to remain true to my section of the country, when its political existence was hazarded by a great war, and to my whole country when divided or kept asunder, as now by yourself and other disunionists.

SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
Sept. 9, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS from the Quartermaster-General I will sell at public auction at Battery Barracks, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M., the following Quartermaster's stores:

10,238 lbs. new Manila rope,	3¼	inches in circumference.
6,221 lbs. new Manila rope,	3½	inches in circumference.
9,711 lbs. new Manila rope,	4½	inches in circumference.
1,120 lbs. new Manila rope,	6½	inches in circumference.
3,490 lbs. new Manila rope,	8½	inches in circumference.
1,560 lbs. new Manila rope,	10	inches in circumference.
2,192 lbs. new Manila rope,	13½	inches in circumference.
366 lbs. new Hemp rope,	¾	inches in circumference.
873 lbs. new Hemp rope,	1½	inches in circumference.
142 lbs. new Hemp rope,	2	inches in circumference.
204 lbs. new Cotton rope,	¾	inches in circumference.
8,019¾ yards new cotton duck.		

The attention of dealers is invited thereto. Terms of sale, cash on delivery.

For further particulars apply to the Storekeeper at the Barracks or to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Assist't-Quartermaster-Gen.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT MURRAY HILL HOUSES AT AUCTION.

Two four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, corner of Lexington-av. and 40th and 46th sts., at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The houses are first class in every respect, just finished in a superior manner with all modern improvements. Full particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—By THEALL & BROTHERS, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 9 Cortlandt-st., the entire stock of the celebrated Wilder's Patent Salamander Fire-proof Safes. Warranted the best make.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 289, corner of 19th-st. and 6th-av., entrance on 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and chambermaid, or waitress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 162 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DEsires a situation as housekeeper or governess; references exchanged. Apply at 7 Carroll-place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN the washing of a few ladies or gentlemen; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 208 East 22d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 18, who speaks French and English, and reads and writes both languages tolerably well. Apply at the Hudson River House, on Harrison-st., near the corner of Franklin. CASEY GERARD.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class City reference. Call or address [illegible] No. 1 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who can write a good hand, and is correct at figures; wages not so much an object as a good place. Address J. C., Box No. 217 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

PORTER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE tailors' trimming establishment; active experienced person well acquainted through the City. Address, with references, G. W., Box No. 1895 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Negotiated for on Deposit, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gold	144⅛	144¼
Coupon, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. 7.30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Reg'd '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June 7.30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July 7.30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., comp'ds. '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec., comp'ds. '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, comp'ds. '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 C., '67, cou.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., comp'ds. '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept., comp'ds. '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Cou.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., comp'ds. '65	[illegible]	[illegible]

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
- U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
- U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
- U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues.
- Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
- and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

SEPT. 14, 1867.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $28 58 DIFFERENCE.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $8 20 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 20 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris.
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Sept. 7, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th and reopened the 19th September.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 52 SOUTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at the office of the Company in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to said meeting.

By order,

E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the law of Michigan, that a meeting of shareholders in the Isle Royale Mining Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, 1867, at the office of the Company in New-York, to consider the subject of selling certain parcels of land not needed for the use of the Company, and to transact any other business.

By Order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 37, 38,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the by-laws, a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held in this office on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES S. MACKIE,
Vice President and Secretary.

$14,000 ON ONE PROPERTY AND $250,000 in sums to suit at 7 per cent., on first bond and mortgage on improved property in this City and Brooklyn. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.

GEO. A. DRESSER, Secretary.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD Company's First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds (with sinking fund) for sale by LYNDE L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 2.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from that date.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, paid on ALL DEPOSITS from $5 to $5,000. Interest commences OCT. 1.

TEACHERS.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Additional teachers of the piano-forte are required for this institution. They must be ladies of thorough professional qualifications and unexceptionable personal character; one is desired who would be capable of giving vocal instruction.

Applicants are requested to call on the Professor of Music, Mr. F. L. RITTER, at his residence, No. 55 West 28th-st., New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—A LADY OR GENtleman of experience who has good recommendations is wanted as assistant to the principal in a high school near New-York. Latin, higher English; good discipline are essentials, and to play the piano and lead in vocal music are very desirable. H. H. DYOLL, Box No. 4,228 New-York.

TEACHER.—WANTED, A SINGLE GENTLEman to instruct in French and music, and otherwise assist in a select boarding-school, 45 miles from the City. Address, with full particulars and of salary expected, (no others will receive attention,) LECOUR, Box No. 210 Times Office.

AN ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO MEET with an engagement as private teacher in a family; she instructs in English, French and music; is a good performer and can give the highest references. Address M. M., Freehold, New-Jersey.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN FRENCH, German, Spanish and English languages; terms moderate. Address Prof. J. WUNDERMANN, No. 255 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Home from 11 to 2 o'clock and evenings.

A LADY TEACHER OF GOOD POSItion desires proposals (from liberal parties) to take the charge of the English branches of a young lady's education. Address LADY TEACHER, at Station D.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, WHO has had experience in teaching, desires a situation as tutor or would teach in a private school; good testimonials. Address TUTOR, Box 145 Times Office.

EDUCATION.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, who can command patronage, would like an interest in a first-class school. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 115 Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., in the 8 o'clock train from New-Haven, a POCKETBOOK containing about $[illegible] and a diamond pin. The finder will send the property to the office of Messrs. MAN & PARSONS, No. 46 Wall-st., and receive the above reward.

FOUND—A DRAFT ON MESSRS. BROWN [illegible] Co., Leeds, drawn to the order of [illegible] ROGER. The owner can have the same by applying to Mr. KLEIN, No. 24 Mott-st., New-York, and paying for this advertisement.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—Classical, Commercial, English and French, with Preparatory and Post-Graduate Departments, No. 128 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, George W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college.

Pupils admitted at any time, and new ones charged only from time of entering.

Little boys are watched over with special kindness and care. Terms reasonable. For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit during the day, and in which the Principal resides, who can also be conferred with afternoon or evening.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach Book-keeping and Arithmetic practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms day or evening.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 12. For circular or admission address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Commences its next year Sept. 19, 1867. The examinations of candidates for admission will begin on the 18th of September, and continue through the week.

As the Trustees have appropriated some of the most desirable rooms in the Professors' houses to the students, about fifty additional students can now be well accommodated. Early applicants will be admitted first if qualified.

Circulars, containing all information in regard to conditions of admission, courses of study, educational advantages, expenses, &c., may be had by applying to Mr. JAMES N. SCHOU, Registrar Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JOHN H. RAYMOND, President.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Very select, delightfully situated, and affording unusual advantages for a solid and elegant education.

REFERENCES: Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Mr. William B. Appleton, Mr. James Winslow, and Mr. Samuel Hawk, St. Nicholas Hotel.

For prospectus, address

REV. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,

will re-open on Monday, Sept. 23. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,

will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON,
Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
At No. 967 Broadway,
will reopen on
TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

This English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16. For board and tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal and proprietor.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS'

English and French Day School for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 156 West 42d-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 39th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers. A very limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made by letter, or personally, at the above address.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING-school for ten young ladies will be opened, Sept. 19, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. A thorough course of instruction will be combined with the comforts of a home, at moderate prices. A French lady, an experienced teacher, will reside in the family. Location pleasant, healthy and convenient to railroad depot and telegraph office. For circulars address Mrs. M. D. HALL. All trains stop at this station.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD DESIRES a few private pupils. Liberal compensation expected. Refers to Rev. Thomas Hill, LL. D., &c., Pres't Harvard College; Ephraim W. Gurney, Professor of Metaphysics, Harvard College; Elbridge J. Cutler, Professor of Belles Letters, Harvard College; Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., New-York. Address TUTOR, Box No. 114 Times Office.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Pupils admitted at any time.

JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Penn.—Thorough in instruction and homelike in all its arrangements. $200 per year. Reopens Sept. 4. Circulars of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., No. 3 Nassau-st.; or address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to

A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, A. M., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.) The forty-eighth annual session has just commenced. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A very select classical and English school for twenty boys. The Fall term will commence Sept. 16. For circulars address S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

MR. McDOUGALL'S SCHOOL, (HOSACK HALL,) No. 37 West 44th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. Catalogues at the bookstores, with testimonials from Princeton Faculty, the City Clergy, and present Patrons.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MRS. H. SIMONS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 14, for classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, to meet MONDAY and THURSDAY, P. M.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY, with Commercial, Primary and French Departments. Prepares for college, business, West Point. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at University, Washington-square.

CLAREMONT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—Our fourth year opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1867.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, A. M., Principal.

A SPECIAL COURSE OF STUDY OF the French language for graduates or adults will begin on September 19 at the Protestant French Day School, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERAture, by Prof. PARRAIN, graduate of the Catholic University of Louvain and Normal School of Paris, (Teachers' School,) No. 27 Bond-st.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN English, French and Classical School for Boys, corner of 6th-av. and 38th-st. Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 25. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,289 New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 18, 1867, at Nos. 33 and 35 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Apply as above.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL REOPENS Sept. 16, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Classes in the Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Pupils prepared for college.

MR. WILLIAMS WILL REOPEN HIS Boarding School at Hackensack, N. J., on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX LITTLE girls in an Episcopal family. Address Mrs. JOSEPH CURTIS, [illegible]

MISS FOSTER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Yonkers, N. Y. Number of boarders limited to six.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 250 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL—FOR BOYS [illegible] reopen Sept. 16. [illegible]

NO. 251 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES [illegible] will reopen their English and French boarding and day school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn. Number limited. [illegible]

MISS [illegible] ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 2 East [illegible]-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS ABBOTT'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 2 East [illegible]-st., will reopen [illegible]

MISS E. W. LEGGETT WILL RE-OPEN her school, No. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 6TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

The classes in Painting and Drawing will be taught by Prof. W. F. de Haas. A few pupils desiring to give special attention to these branches will be received.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
FOR BOARDING AND DAY STUDENTS.

Applicants for admission will be received and classified on the first three days of the term, Sept. 18, 19 and 20. The Academic and Preparatory Schools open at the same time.

For catalogues or other information, application may be made personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

for young ladies, in No. 445 West 22d-st.; for young gentlemen in Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

A Kindergarten, Primary Classes, and a spacious hall for Gymnastics and Dancing are connected with the Institute.

H. GERCKE, ROS. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.

For catalogues containing fuller information address

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on

THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Morristown, N. J.

A select family school. "The situation is unrivaled, and parents will find the institution to be everything that can possibly be desired." For circulars address

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. M. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. ARTOIS'

English and French School for young ladies, No 131 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

For circulars address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, will commence its fifth year on WEDNESDAY, 25th September, with an ample corps of experienced teachers. The prospectus may be had at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 445 Broadway, New-York. Applications for admission may be made to SAML. D. BABCOCK, 14 Broad-st., or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, 33 Park-place, New-York, or address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector, Christ Church, Riverdale, N.Y.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE—IRVINGTON ON the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and classical family boarding-school for boys, will reopen on the 17th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. All learn it and speak it. For circulars address

A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The annual session opens Oct. 1. The full course is two years. Students properly prepared may enter the second year. Graduates are admitted members of the Bar in New-York. For further information apply to the subscriber, University, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean, &c.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

HAUTE RIVE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—French and English School for young ladies; delightfully situated, and combining thorough instruction with the advantages of a Christian home, will reopen Sept. 17, 1867. For circulars or admission address Mrs. C. W. HORTON, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MISS HAVEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 230 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 20. Circulars may be obtained at the leading bookstores and at her residence. Applications for the admission of pupils will receive immediate attention.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, reopens Sept. 16. Boarders admitted after the 1st. French, (the language of the school,) English, Spanish, German, Classics. Graduating course for surveying and business. Circulars—Broadway, Nos. 183, 913, drug-stores; 701, music-store.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK having returned to the City, will resume her instruction in Vocal Music on Wednesday, Sept. 11. Letters may be addressed at Chickering's Piano-forte rooms, No. 652 Broadway, where circulars may be found. Residence, No. 120 East 23d-st.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Miss H. will be at home on and after Sept. 12. Until then address by letter as above.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding-School up town for boys aged from 6 to 12, conducted by a lady, assisted by Professors. References, Bishop Potter and others. Circulars at ROE LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF BOYS PREPARED for business or for college, in the most thorough manner, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY, No. 252 Clinton-st., Boarding and Day School, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SEMINARY, NEAR Metuchin, N. J.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 19. But 20 pupils are received. Apply as above to Miss M. A. MANNING.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MISS A. ZARN'S GERMAN, ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding-school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 2. For particulars inquire at No. 16 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.

MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys, the next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ALL TEACHERS SHOULD BE GOOD penmen, and all may, under the magical tuition of OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed penman of America.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 223 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens for boarding and day pupils Sept. 18.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. 203 West 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS [illegible] SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 23 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 26.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 23 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,183 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French school for young ladies Sept. 23 at No. 369 West 23d-st., near Park-av.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. F. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 EAST 24TH-ST.,
will reopen Sept. 17.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils for the last twelve years. Over two hundred last year.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 227 AND 229 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK. REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Rev. GEO. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal. Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL. B., Vice-Principal. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men prepared for college, business, West Point, Naval Academy or Mining School. Modern languages under charge of experienced instructors. There are no extra charges. Circulars at the bookstores.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open Monday, Sept. 23.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point, Naval Academy and Mining School. Primary department for young boys.

PROF. A. BERNARD,
SANDERSON SMITH, Mining Engineer, } Directors.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 58 West 11th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

THE CLASS for little boys connected with this school will reopen at No. 68 West 11th-st., same date.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

Present patrons of from 3 to 11 years standing:

H. M. Alexander,	Oliver Harriman,	Cyrus A. Smith,
J. Auchincloss,	Enoch Ketcham,	G. M. Speir,
A. M. Allerton,	Calvin E. Knox,	James Stokes,
John S. Boyd,	L. Lockwood,	Chas. N. Talbot,
J. B. Burton,	Jas. L. Phipps,	Geo. P. Tregg,
L. B. Cannon,	Wm. Morrison,	A. S. Underhill,
N. W. Chater,	Dan. L. Schanck,	H. O. Van Vorst,
Jos. M. Cooper,	Robert Schell,	Ralph Wells,
Kenny Couillard,	Henry Shaw,	John C. Work,
Henry Day,	John Sherwood,	Thos. S. Young.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session commences
THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.

The department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments.

Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.

For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.

The Principal may be consulted at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,
BRICKSBURG, N. J.,

Mrs. C. C. CHISMAN, Principal, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 9. A thorough course of instruction in all the modern branches will be combined with the comforts of home, at modern prices.

For circulars and further information apply to ROBT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, or to RILEY A. BRICK, No. 169 Leonard-st.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1867, at No. 13 Livingston-place, (Stuyvesant-square.)

References permitted to Profs. L. Agassiz, A. Guyot and D. Cherbuliez; Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., &c. Full information and circulars can be obtained at the above address, and at Mr. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23. Terms, $400 per annum.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 49th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 16; meanwhile address Box No. 315 New-York Post-office.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.

Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

FRIEND'S SEMINARY,
ON RUTHERFORD-PLACE.

This institution will reopen on the 9th inst. For admission or circular apply at the school.

H. FOULKE, Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
LIMITED BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.,

Will reopen on 20th September. Boarding pupils, six.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1,329 Broadway, corner of 37th-st.

MISS BAUER, WHO HAS RESIDED IN England, Scotland, Germany and France, who has studied at the First Academies and Libraries in those countries, and who has had twenty years' experience as a teacher, will be happy to give Lessons on the Piano-forte, in Singing, Harmony and Composition. Terms, $1 per hour. Lessons in English, French, German, or any other branch of education. Terms, $1 for two hours. Address No. 52 East 20th-st.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st. Prof. E. FEZANDIE will reopen his school at the above address on Sept. 17. Can be seen from the 1st, between 3 and 5 o'clock. Complete primary, commercial, scientific and classical instruction; modern languages. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—HON. WM. H. SEWard President. Fall term commences Sept. 5. Twenty-five young ladies received as boarders. Board and tuition $150 per term of twenty weeks. For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.

Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him how to study. This is done so thoroughly that he needs no help at home.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies, Brooklyn, is removed to the Lefferts Mansion, No. 1,533 Fulton-av., near Bedford-av. and will open its seventh year, with enlarged and improved facilities, Sept. 16.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 23.

DE CRACZAT FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen, No. 326 4th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be had at the school.

YOUNG LADIES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18 at No. 152 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON FAMILY SCHOOL, Cromwell, three miles from Middletown, Conn., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars, address MISS ROBERTSON, Cromwell, Conn.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.

Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 29 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

ORANGE PRIORY—A HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, opens Sept. 9. For circulars address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. Y.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 16.

MADAME MARTINEK'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MISS OLSSEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 278 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, Lexington-av., S. E. corner 37th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR boys will open Sept. 17, at No. 923 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

THE ELYSIAN BED.

J. E. FISHLEY, LATE WITH PATON & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
one lock controlling four drawers.

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.

The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:

Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that this should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept 28.
STELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 12.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Oct. 26.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 9.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3 North River for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

ARAGO............H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON............C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO............H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON............C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Dec. 21

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

HELVETIA, THOMPSON..........SATURDAY, Sept. 21
ENGLAND, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Sept. 28
THE QUEEN, GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Oct. 5

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 14.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY.....Sept. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON...WEDNESDAY...Sept. 25
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY.....Sept. 28
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY.....Oct. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY...Oct. 9

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

INMAN LINE,

will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks, commencing with
CITY OF CORK..........Sept. 7
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2
From Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM ANTWERP.	
First cabin	$100	First cabin	$80
Steerage	40	Steerage	40
Payable in currency.		Payable in gold.	

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25
CHICAGO..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

[illegible]—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

Sept. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

Sept. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer, Sept. 21, will connect closely with steamer CHINA from San Francisco, Oct. 14, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, and at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

The fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,

will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. J. H. BLETHEN.

The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received from MONDAY, 16th, until FRIDAY, 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.

EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Sept. 19.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, Sept. 26.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st. Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
MONEKA, Capt. WINCHESTER, THURSDAY, Sept. 26,

from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 West-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight always lower than by any other line. Cabin passage $15. The fast and popular sidewheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. LIMEBURNER, is now receiving freight and will sail THIS DAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The steamer GRANADA will sail on following Saturday.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow, Sept. 28.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP

TYBEE,

D. CAULKINS, Commander,

Will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston direct.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge; also to the interior by railroad, without charge for drayage in Galveston.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BENJ. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. BENJ. M. SIMMONS, are now running on Long Island Sound, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled. State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office on the Pier. Also, tickets sold at the principal offices of Wescott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 985 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st.; Hudson River Railroad, 9th-av. and 29th-st., and in Brooklyn, No. 269 Washington-st., City Hall-square. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from the residence to destination.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.

The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE.

WEST, NORTH AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

First class passenger fares from New-York:

To Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 31	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednes., Sept. 11, 11¼ A. M.	Wednes., Sept. 11, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 12½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 4 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 4 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 7½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 10¾ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 12 M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½; 34th-st. at 7¾, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The splendid steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY, Sept. 15: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:30 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT — CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. daily, without exception, at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning at 1½ P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare $1. The elegant steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. FRANK FROST, will leave Pier No. 44, North River, near Spring-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, connecting with the railroads for all points west and north.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Sussex R. R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.

11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.

4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.

5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.

6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.

For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.

10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

3 P. M., (Saturdays only,) Farmingdale, train stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hempstead, Jerusalem and Farmingdale, on which day the Greenport Express will not stop at stations between Hunter's Point and Farmingdale.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport.

4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.

5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

To take effect Saturday, 17th.   P. WHITE, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Sands' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MOTTE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STATIONERS.—AN ESTABLISHED STATIONERY business (wholesale and retail)—the stock, fixtures, lease and good-will for sale. It has been many years in successful operation in the lower part of the City; its patrons are Banks, Railway, Insurance and Mining Companies, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Manufacturers, &c., &c., and the present proprietors have realized a competency, and wish to retire. This presents an excellent opportunity for one or more young men of experience and good business habits, and having some means to start, or for an established house to consolidate this business with their own. The present employes can be retained for reasonable compensation, and the business may be continued without interruption. If it should be desirable, one of the present proprietors would become a special partner, by which the firm's name need not be materially changed.

All communications will be received in strict confidence, but they must state frankly [illegible] business experience, age, cash ability, real name, address, &c., with references, as no others will receive [illegible]. Address IMPERIAL, Box No. [illegible] N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO GO AT once to the West Indies to assist in the management of a mining enterprise; must understand building and road making, and capable of taking charge of transportation to the coast; one preferred who is accustomed to tropical climates and speaks Spanish. Apply to J. W. CURRIER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a liquor-store; has two years' lease, and the only one on four corners. Address E. J. P., Box No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN OIL REFINERY, with two stills, situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
QUILTS, &c.,

and every variety of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

At extremely low prices.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
opposite Bond-st.

SMILLIE & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,

Beg leave to inform the ladies of New-York and vicinity that their

GRAND OPENING DAY

FOR THE MOST

EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT

ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS

to be procured in any city in America, will take place on

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

SMILLIE & CO.

NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,
COMPRISING
ROBES, JACKETS, SHIRTS, COLLARS,
SCARFS, HOSIERY, TIES, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
AND A
SELECTION OF
MEN'S MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
White and Colored, at $1 25 each.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID LINE OF
ENGLISH CARDIGAN JACKETS, SILK SHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,
AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SILKS

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 16
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES,
BROCADE TAFFETAS,
IN ORIGINAL DESIGNS, FROM THE
PARIS EXPOSITION.
SILK SCARFS AND SASHES,
THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTY,
COLORD TAFFETAS and POULT DE SOIES,
ANTIQUES, IN ENTIRELY NEW SHADES,
BLACK ANTWERP SILKS, DRAP DE LA REINE,
and SATIN DU HOLLAND,
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN NEW-YORK,
with a full selection of
BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

GREAT ADDITIONS

will be made on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
to our present
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
BLACK THREAD AND POINTE APPLIQUE
SHAWLS,
POINTE GAZE AND APPLIQUE SETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS,
BARBES AND COIFFURES.
Just received from Paris by latest steamers.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.

FOR FALL AND WINTER.
A NEW ASSORTMENT
JUST RECEIVED,
COMPRISING
EMPRESS CLOTHS, OTTOMAN REPS,
VELOURS, POPLINS, WINSEYS,
BOMBAZINES AND CRAPES,
AND A
LARGE VARIETY OF
ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 16, the following
BARGAINS
IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
8-4 LINEN DAMASK, $1 per yard.
EXTRA LINEN DAMASK, $1 10 per yard.
NAPKINS $2 50 per dozen and upward.
10-4 LINEN SHEETING, $1 25 per yard.
A LARGE LOT OF
FRINGED HUCKABACK TOWELS, only $4 per dozen.
FRINGED HUCKABACK TOWELS, superior quality, $5 per dozen.
HUCKABACK TOWELING, 25 cents per yard.
PLAIN GLASS TOWELING, 25 cents per yard.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

LARGE ADDITIONS

Will be made on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
to our
POPULAR STOCKS
OF
FALL SILKS,
at $1 25 per yard and upwards;
and also
to our stocks of
DRESS GOODS,
AT
37½c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SHAWLS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
A LARGE AND SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT
OF
INDIA SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE.
ALSO,
A FEW
PLAIN CENTRE SQUARES,
FROM $50 TO $100,
GREATLY UNDER VALUE.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NOVELTIES

IN
DRESS GOODS,
Comprising an
ENTIRELY FRESH ASSORTMENT
OF
VELOURS,
REPS,
WINSEYS AND
POPLINS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS.
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CLOAKINGS,
ASTRACHANS, VELVETEENS.
FANCY WHITE CLOTHS,
PLUSHES.
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH TWEEDS
For Fall and Winter wear,
AT PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

WHITE GOODS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
CAMBRICS,
LONG CLOTHS,
TWILLS,
PIQUES and
ORGANDIES
Will be offered on MONDAY, Sept. 16.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

THE CONTEST WAXES HOTTER.

"Lay on Macduff, and cursed be he who first cries hold, enough!"

We shall give to our customers this week the CHEAPEST LOTS OF MUSLINS, PRINTS AND AUCTION GOODS, ever sold in this city; 20,000 yards of YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN, ALMOST LIKE THE WAMSUTTAS, for the low price of 12½c. a yard.

Also, 20,000 yards of UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, fine and wide, for the same price; either kind is worth 18c. or 20c. Cheaper Muslins for 6c., 8c. and 10c.

LONG CLOTH MUSLINS, 14c., 15c. and 18c.

We shall also sell 15,000 yards of genuine MERRIMACK PRINTS for 1s. a yard.

Big lots other Prints for 8c., 9c. and 10c. Buyers may come from far and near without fear of this advertisement being deceptive. These 12½c. Muslins and Prints are the same goods sold all over the City for 18c. and 20c.

COME AND SEE
AUCTION LOTS BLANKETS, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3.
ONE LOT $4 50 a pair, worth $7.
IMMENSE LOT AUCTION ALPACAS.
DRESS GOODS, CASSIMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., at any price you wish.
AUCTION FLANNELS, 25c.; former price 37½c.
AUCTION CRASH, 6c. and 8c.
GOOD GINGHAMS, 12½c.
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS,
QUILTS, &c., very cheap, from the late sales.

Don't forget those splendid Muslins at 12½c. a yard, nor our genuine Merrimack Prints for one shilling.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 2[illegible] Bleecker-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, THIS WEEK.

$20,000 worth of latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES for dresses bought at auction last Thursday will be retailed at less than importer's prices.

ALSO, [illegible] Pieces PLAIN GOODS, [illegible] SILK VELOURS, POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS AND PRUSSIAN CLOTH—only one lot of each quality could be had; the auctioneer would not duplicate them at 25 per cent. advance.

SILKS. The best assortment of colors in the City, much under market prices.

LINEN. White Linen; a large lot bought from an importer with a large discount will be offered at the European prices.

LEGRAIN, No. 739 Broadway.

BLANKETS FROM AUCTION.

[illegible]

BALMORAL SKIRTS AT HALF PRICE.

[illegible]

DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

[illegible]

ADOLPH KUSTER, No. [illegible]

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Hosiery, Gloves, small wares, Corsets, Skirts and fancy goods. New goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, No. 550 and 552 Broadway, near 15th-st. East side.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

A full and desirable assortment for Fall and Winter.

ALSO,

low-priced LACES and EMBROIDERIES in great variety,

AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, FRENCH AND DUBLIN POPLINS, PLAIDS, REPS, MERINOES, &c., &c., &c. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MME. F. PINCHON

Will open
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18,
PARI FALL FASHIONS
in CLOAKS and WALKING COSTUMES,
to which she invites the attention of her customers and strangers.
No. 58 Bleecker-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS MILLINERY.

MME. FERRERO, formerly of No. 5 Great Jones-st., has returned from Paris and resumed the millinery business at No. 6 Lafayette-place.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS AND HATS new styles, this week. Pattern Bonnets and Millinery Materials. Great Bargains. We sell at half the price others do.
L. BINNS,
No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

L. BINNS WILL OPEN FALL AND Winter millinery and millinery goods, THURSDAY, 19th.
L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A TWO-STORY ATTIC BASEMENT and sub-cellar house, 25x50-100, freshly frescoed and painted; chandeliers all through; water and gas in every room; marble mantels in every room; all in the best order; situate in Henry-st., near Rutgers-st.; price $12,000; terms easy; lot in fee. G. S. DYE, 128 Broadway.

A THREE AND ONE-HALF STORY high-stoop, sub-cellar and basement house, size 25x60, lot half the block; three rooms deep, all in the best of order, situated in East 10th-st., near 1st-av.; price $15,000, $5,000 on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.
G. S. DYE, No. 128 Broadway.

$15,000. A FINE FOUR-STORY, high stoop brick house, 23x55x100, neat order, East 13th-st; also, a very pretty three-story brown-stone house, Lexington-av., near 28th-st., $13,000, possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone house, No. 9 Gramercy Park, 28 ft. 8 in. in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

ON MURRAY HILL—A FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop corner house, 28x60, and stable; perfect order; $40,000; furniture if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES ON THE AVENUES and best streets of the City, with early possession, for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, SIT-uated six minutes' walk from the depot at Mount Vernon, Westchester County. This is the first station on the New-Haven Railroad, and forty-five minutes' ride from 27th-st. depot, trains running almost hourly to and from the City. The premises, on which there are several wells of good water, consist of about nine acres of land, divided into a fine large lawn of about two acres; an excellent fruit and vegetable garden of about two acres, containing vegetables of all kinds, and an abundance of apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, grapes, currants, blackberries, raspberries, and one of the best strawberry beds in the county; about three acres meadow or mowing land, cutting hay enough and pasturage enough for a horse and cow; a beautiful grove of magnificent, large and valuable oak and chestnut trees, covering about two acres; an ice pond fed by a never-failing spring, and the following buildings: A large two-story house surrounded by beautiful shade trees, situated in an elevated and healthy location, containing fourteen rooms conveniently and pleasantly arranged and in good order; a large stable and carriage-house, an icehouse, a shed, coalhouse and workshop, a nice little building well finished for children's playhouse. Also, will be sold with the above, a very superior, kind, gentle and fast family horse, which can be driven by a lady or child, with a convenient, light, shifting seat and shifting top carriage, which can be used as a single or double seat, open or top covered buggy or wagon, with pole and shafts, for one or two horses; a shifting seat Portland-built nicely-upholstered sleigh; harness, robes, blankets, whips, work cart and harness; an excellent cow, five hogs, flock of hens and chickens; a lot of necessary farm and garden tools; also, the carpets and furniture in the house. Price $18,000, for the entire premises, stock, &c., as enumerated above. For an examination of the premises and further particulars, apply to GEORGE GOULD, Esq., at Mount Vernon Depot.

WOODSIDE, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.—The attention of those wishing to acquire good country residences in a first class neighborhood, from which all such nuisances as groggeries, factories, city taxes, &c., are rigidly excluded, is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above beautiful village, so rapidly growing into favor with the citizens of New-York. We are now offering beautifully situated lots with river and street frontages at fair prices. We are also prepared to contract for the erection of houses from $3,000 and upwards, and from the decrease in the value of building materials generally, together with great facilities of machinery, &c., we can do so very reasonably. Our success during the past year (having built and sold over 40 houses, to the purchasers of which we confidently refer) warrants us in saying that we offer inducements both as to price and terms, greater than can be obtained in any neighborhood as finely situated and as accessible to New-York. A map of the property, with plans of houses already built, in course of erection and proposed, can be seen at our office. We invite a visit. Take New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroads to Newark, thence horse cars to Woodside.

Particulars can also be obtained at the office of JOS. MASON, No. 29 Pine-st., New-York.
MORRISON & BRIGGS,
Woodside, N. J., Post-Office Box, No. 572, Newark.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Hyde Park, on the east bank of the Hudson River, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes, and near the residence of the late J. H. Paulding; contains about 120 acres with half a mile river front, stone mansion, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, billiard-room, ice-house, &c.; new and extensive brick barns; an abundance of fruit and shade trees; land highly cultivated; views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed. Will be sold low. Apply to POTTER, BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY, a pleasant residence, containing eleven furnished rooms, with pantries, &c.; attached to the place are fine shade-trees, lawn and shrubbery, excellent garden, a good supply of small fruits, grapevines, apple, pear, cherry and other fruit trees; superior well of water, &c.; but five minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and in every way desirably situated. Early possession and favorable terms given. For further particulars apply to M. W. DODD, Bookseller, No. 506 Broadway.

FOR SALE — ONE MILE FROM HARLEM Bridge and Mott Haven Depot, H. R. R., on 138th-st., Wilton, Morrisania, overlooking the Sound, a well-built, roomy house, with half an acre of lawn and garden, well stocked with fruits; good stable; price $10,000, $7,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to W. E. A., Box No. 158 Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIVE FINE RESIDENCES, convenient to stations, fully furnished, with modern improvements, to rent for the Winter, at $125 to $200 per month, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, and corner of Main and Cone sts., Orange.

AT PASSAIC, N. J., FOR SALE, BUILD-ing plots on Paulison and Gregory avs.; fine views and five minutes' walk of depot. Apply to HINMAN & CO., No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A GOOD MOD-ern-built country residence, furnished, at Montclair, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station.
J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—ON WEST-SIDE-AV., BETWEEN Lexington and Oxford avs., in South Bergen, N. J., convenient to the horse cars and within two minutes' walk of the depot (as located) of the Newark and New-York Railroad, (bringing the property within ten minutes of the foot of Liberty-st., New-York City,) four new first-class French-roof three-story and cellar houses; modern improvements; large lots; shade and fruit. Rent, $600; leases for more than one year if required.

Also, one house in Pine-st., Lafayette; rent $700.

Inquire of
SLIGHT & LEWIS,
Law Office, No. 134 Hudson-st.,
corner of York-st., Jersey City.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TILL MAY 1, A handsome French roofed house, ten rooms, on Bergenwood-av., Hudson City, N. J., within half an hour's ride from New-York; horse cars to Hoboken and Jersey City pass the door every ten minutes; fine garden, fruit trees, vine, &c.; the furniture is almost new; gas, water, bath, large pier mirror, gilt base; Brussels carpets, piano, &c.; family going to Europe; possession 1st October; rent $[illegible] per month. Apply to THOS. ALDRIDGE, Newark-av., Hudson City, N.J.

FURNISHED HOUSE, DESIRABLY SIT-uated, to let to a private family of adults, from Oct. 1 to May 1; house and furniture in fine repair and order; rent $[illegible] per month; undoubted references required. Address L., Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ON FIRST-PLACE, BROOKLYN, A [illegible] every modern improvement, in [illegible] order and handsomely furnished; possession Oct. 1. Apply to WYKOFF & LEWIS, No. [illegible], for permits and particulars.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds [illegible], half a mile from [illegible] Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—FOR THE COMING SEASON, ONE of the best located boxes in the Academy of Music. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office, or call at No. [illegible] Front-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house, No. 67 Lafayette-place, to a private family [illegible]. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE; TWO STALLS above ground, with room for two carriages, in private stable [illegible]

BOND-ST., NO. [illegible]—PARLOR FLOOR TO let with or without basement. Apply at [illegible]

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT IN COUNTRY WITHIN one and a half hours ride of New-York, a pleasantly located cottage house, furnished or otherwise. Address, with particulars and terms, Box No. 4,743 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH PRIVATE table, complete in every respect. [illegible] 5th-av.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED—No. 2[illegible] West [illegible]th-st.; house first-class, with all modern improvements; rooms furnished or unfurnished on first, second and third floors to let, with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, who wish a quiet and comfortable home; pleasantly and conveniently situated; terms moderate; references exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED—From Oct. 1, in a private family, for five adults; location, 14th to 34th sts., and Madison and 6th avs.; $250 per month will be paid for suitable rooms, &c.; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with full particulars, HORTON, Box No. 60 Flushing, Long Island.

BOARD WANTED—IN THIS CITY BY A GEN-tleman and wife, in a private family; will furnish their own room; near a car route preferred. Address, stating locality and terms, which must be moderate, H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, CON-taining six rooms, to let without board or with private table either singly or in suites; also a parlor floor and single rooms for gentlemen, at No. 15 University-place. References required.

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN suite or singly, to rent, with first-class board, where every effort will be made to promote home comforts. Those wishing such accommodations will please call at No. 35 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND RICHLY furnished rooms, en suite or single, for first-class families and single gentlemen; terms moderate. Reunion Hotel, 42d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
D. A. ROBINSON.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms will be rented together or separately, with full or partial board, at No. 28 University-place, to a desirable party, with best of reference.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Montague-st.

NO. 76 5TH-AV., NEAR DELMON-ICO'S—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or single; meals if desired. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY-PARK—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite, with parlors, suitable for families, with board. Also single rooms for gentlemen. House and location first class.

NO. 34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., near Madison Park. Desirable suits of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

NO. 55 WEST 11TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Elegantly and richly furnished second floor, with private table only; house and appointments first-class; children not taken; references exchanged.

NO. 225 EAST 10TH ST.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 225 East 10th-st., near 2d-av. terms moderate; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN WITH WIFE AND TWO children, want several furnished rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping. Address, with terms, C. S. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor; rooms for gentlemen and wives. No 34 West 29th-st.

NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST.—A FEW DOORS from Broadway—To let to a gentleman, a nicely furnished room in a private house.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST., FURNISHED rooms, without board, single or in suite, on third and fourth floors front.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ORANGE LAKE, six miles back of Newburgh; pleasant, shady lawn; good living at the farm house; good boats and fishing; high ground and very healthy; a pleasant place to spend the Autumn. Address R. W. GENUNG, Orange Lake, Newburgh, N. Y. Refers to Henry, Moore & Genung, No. 522 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTELS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISONS, N. Y.—Parties wishing to spend the remainder of the season in the Highlands of the Hudson, will find good accommodations at this House.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Morning and afternoon classes for children will commence SATURDAY, Oct. 5. Evening classes for gentlemen will commence TUESDAY, Oct. 8. For terms, &c., send for a circular. Mr. Dodworth will be at home to receive calls after Sept. 20.

F. DODWORTH, DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 120 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn,
Will commence Tuesday, Oct. 1. For days, &c., send or call for a circular. Private lessons given either single or in class.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 1867.
Circulars at the Academy.

AT HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADE-MIES—Masonic Temple, corner of Grand and 7th sts., Williamsburgh. Class days Wednesdays and Saturdays. Opening soiree Sept. 18, at 9 P. M.

SOUTH BROOKLYN CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays, Latimer Hall, Court-st., near Degraw-st., commencing Oct. 3. Apply on school days only. See Brooklyn papers.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes Tuesday and Friday evenings for ladies and gentlemen. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 23 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

C. VON ETTE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 681 6th-av., corner of 39th-st., Murray Hill Institute. Send for circular.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1867, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

(Specification No. 39.)—In Rose-st., between Frankfort and Duane sts., and in Cherry-st., between James and Jefferson sts.

(Specification No. 40.)—In 3d-av., between 115th and 118th sts.; in 2d-av., between 116th and 120th sts.; in 117th-st., between 3d-av. and Harlem River, with branch in Avenue A; and in 124th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

(Specification No. 41.)—In Willett-st., between Grand and Houston sts., and in Division-st., between Essex and Jefferson sts.

(Specification No. 42.)—Between 55th and 56th sts., and between Lexington and 5th avs.

(Specification No. 43.)—In 10th-av. and West-st., between Little West 12th-st. and Gansevoort-st.; in 8th-av., between Jane and West 12th sts., and in Hudson-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.

(Specification No. 44.)—Between 74th and 79th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

(Specification No. 45.)—Unfinished sewers in 82d and 83d sts., between 8th and 9th avs.

(Specification No. 46.)—In 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

(Specification No. 47.)—In 3d-av., from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.

(Specification No. 48.)—Between 79th and 88th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

Plans for the above can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS, } Croton
ROB'T L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1867.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 16th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the purchase of the following property:

Wreck of steamer *Boston*, in Ashepoo River.
Wreck of steamer *George Washington*, in Coosaw River.
Wreck of steamer *Chasseur*, in Scull Creek.
Wreck of steamer *Randolph*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Etiwan*, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer *Ruby*, in Light House Inlet.

Bidders will state the amount offered for each wreck.

The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest bidder, unless such bid be deemed unreasonable.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for purchase of wrecks."

R. O. TYLER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster,
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND }
OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, }
KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1867. }

Proposals will be received at this office until Sept. 20, 1867, for the grading, masonry, bridging and iron of the Eastern Division of this Road. Maps, plans and specifications will be furnished on and after Sept. 1, 1867, by the Chief Engineer, William E. Morris, Esq., at Kingston, N. Y. All other information furnished at this office.

THOMAS CORNELL, President.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 State-st.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the necessary LABOR AND MATERIALS for the alteration and addition of the "Post Hospital" at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at this office. Builders proposing to bid are invited to call and examine the same. Bidders must accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties that in case their bids are accepted they will, when required, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of ($3,000) three thousand dollars for the faithful performance thereof. The United States reserve the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids, if deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for alteration and addition to Post Hospital at Fort Schuyler," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all further information.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., and A. Q. M. G.

COAL.

COAL DELIVERED BY

PARRISH BROTHERS

IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

English House Cannel, Liverpool and American Orrell Lump, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill Coals carefully prepared for family and office use.

Orders received at No. 22 Pine-st., New-York.

COAL—[illegible] PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED, [illegible]

STATIONERY.

CHEAP PRINTING, CHEAP PRINTING.

C. A. [illegible]

NO. [illegible] ANN AND NO. 10 FULTON STREETS.

[illegible] "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 137 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DECIDED SUCCESS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, of the celebrated French Drama, in three acts,

THE MAN OF DESTINY;

OR,

THE STRANGER'S GRAVE.

THE ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY APPEAR.

To be seen at all hours,

THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.

An extensive collection of beautiful

LIVING FISH, FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO, possessing all the gorgeous colors of the rainbow, has been added to

THE GRAND AQUARIA.

They are RARE, CURIOUS and BRILLIANT specimens of the Tropical inhabitants of the deep.

GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS,
A LIVING SKELETON,
TEN LIVING SEA LEOPARDS,
THREE ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE,
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK

It is respectfully announced that this establishment will shortly

OPEN

For the Fall and Winter Season.

The Theatre has been RE-DECORATED, EMBELLISHED and RENOVATED throughout.

A NEW COMEDY,
BY CRAVEN,
Entitled
MEG'S DIVERSION,
WITH
A NEW BURLESQUE,
BY BURNAND,
THE LATEST EDITION
OF
BLACK-EYED SUSAN;
OR,
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.

Both pieces will be produced with

NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC AND APPOINTMENTS.

Further particulars, with
A LIST OF THE COMPANY,
Will appear in future advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK..........Director

ITALIAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1867.
BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION
For the First Series of
TWENTY NIGHTS,
Are now open at the Academy of Music.
PRICES AS USUAL.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,

corner of 30th-st. and Broadway.

Manager and General Director..........John De Pol

This establishment will shortly open, on which occasion the spectacular and magical play of the

DEVIL'S AUCTION

will be presented, with the grand star

EUROPEAN BALLET TROUPE.

New scenery, costumes and mechanical effects.

Full particulars and date of opening in future advertisements.

NEW-YORK SWIMMING ACADEMY, 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 30TH-ST.—Open all Winter for ladies and gentlemen; building heated; water is kept comfortably warm by means of a boiler.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

[OFFICIAL.]

SEPT. 13, 1867.

The Board met pursuant to special call.

Present—Henry Smith, Esq., President, and Supervisors Brice, Blunt, Tweed, Roche, Fox, Hayes, Bleakley and Herman—9.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Howard Mission, Morris K. Jessup, David Martin, Spear & Jackson, and Alanson Trask, for correction of tax.

BILLS REFERRED.

Bills for services, &c., for new county Court-house: J. B. and W. W. Cornell, iron, $18,849 30; J. McB. Davidson & Co., safes, $1,610; John H. Keyser, plumbing and gas-fitting, $5,358 85; Morgan Jones, plumbing, &c., $1,466 11; Andrew J. Garvey, plastering and ornamental work, $12,764; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $9,570 89; Edward Gridley, carpenter work and material, $1,914 30; Eastchester Quarry Company, stone and labor, $10,957 50; E. V. Haughwout & Co., heating and ventilating apparatus, $2,778 36; Thorburn & Waterbury, timber, $45 30; Samuel Cantrel, $330, for rent of armory; A. Hall, Jr., $93 80, for painting county offices. Bills for fitting up armories: Gregg & Bro., carpeting, $1,121 25; A. Hall, Jr., painting, &c., $1,912; George S. Miller, repairs, $4,749 69; A. J. Garvey, repairs, $1,882; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $19,566 74; Keyser & Co., repairs, $14,573 51.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

From the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, transmitting a record of meetings; from the House of Mercy, with statement that they are entitled to $110 *per capita* on average number of persons annually maintained, and will require for 1868 $5,000, and for 1867 $3,000; from the Auditing Committee, on expenses of Police Department for 1868, with statement of amount necessary for said Department.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

To pay bill of the *Commercial Advertiser* Association, $568 65, for advertising; of the following, for construction of new County Court-house: J. B. & W. W. Cornell, iron, $18,849 30; John McB. Davidson & Co., safes, $1,610; John H. Keyser, plumbing and gas-fitting, $5,358 85; Morgan Jones, plumbing, &c., $1,466 11; Andrew J. Garvey, $12,764; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $9,570 89; Edward Gridley, carpenter work and material, $1,914 30; Eastchester Quarry Company, stone and labor, $10,957 50; E. V. Haughwout & Co., heating and ventilating apparatus, $2,778 36; Matthew Kane, window sashes, $580 10; Thorburn & Waterbury, timber, $45 30; bills of the following, for supplies, &c., to armories: Gregg & Brother, carpeting, $1,121 25; Archibald Hall, Jr., painting, $1,912; George S. Miller, repairs, $4,749 69; Andrew J. Garvey, repairs, $1,882; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., furniture, $19,566 74; Keyser & Co., repairs, $14,573 51; bill of A. J. Garvey, for repairs to courtrooms, $1,585 50; bill of James A. Moneghan, for repairing and rebinding books in County Clerk's Office, $1,565 62.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.
JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NO-tice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For setting curb and gutter, and flagging 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.

2d. For flagging King-st., from Washington to West-st.; and West-st., between King and Houston sts.

3d. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River.

4th. For flagging 48th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.

5th. For laying crosswalks at the intersection of 7th-av. and Broadway, between 43d and 45th sts.

6th. For laying crosswalks at Horatio-st. and Jackson-square, and 8th-av. and Abingdon-square.

7th. For laying crosswalks at Waverley-place and West 10th-st., and at Greenwich and Horatio sts.

8th. For laying crosswalks at 4th-av. and 46th-st.

9th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.

10th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.

11th. For building a receiving basin at the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.

12th. For building a receiving basin on the southwest corner of 4th-st. and 2d-av.

13th. For building a receiving basin on the northwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.

14th. For a receiving basin on the southwest corner of Avenue D and 7th-st.

15th. For building a sewer in Chrystie-st., between Division and Houston sts.

16th. For laying crosswalks in 3d-av., from 44th to 56th-st.

17th. For paving with stone blocks Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.

18th. For flagging the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 2d-av.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of 73d-st., from 3d to 5th-av.

2d. The northerly side of King-st., from Washington to West-st., and the easterly side of West-st., from King to Houston-st.

3d. Both sides of 58th-st., from 2d-av. to East River, to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting avenues.

4th. Both sides of 48th-st., from 11th to 12th-av.

5th. Both sides of 44th-st. and the southerly side of 45th-st., from 7th-av. to the extent of half the block west of 7th-av.; also, the westerly side of 7th-av., from 44th to 45th-st.; also, the westerly side of Broadway and the easterly side of 7th-av., from 42d to 43d-st.

6th. The northerly side of Horatio-st. and the westerly side of 8th-av., from 4th to 13th-st., and the easterly side of 8th-av. and the southerly side of Horatio-st., from 4th-st. to Greenwich-av.

7th. Both sides of West 10th-st., and both sides of Waverley-place, to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.; also, both sides of Horatio-st., and both sides of Greenwich-st., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of Horatio and Greenwich sts.

8th. Both sides of 46th-st., and both sides of 4th-av., to the extent of half the block either way from the corner of 46th-st. and 4th-av.

9th. The westerly side of Avenue D, and the northerly side of 6th-st., to the extent of half the block from the northwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.

10th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the northwest corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.

11th. The southerly side of 6th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, from the southwest corner of Avenue D and 6th-st. to a point on 6th-st. 225 feet westerly, and on Avenue D 120 feet southerly therefrom.

12th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 4th-st.

13th. The northerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 207 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 100 feet northerly from the northwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.

14th. The southerly side of 7th-st., and the westerly side of Avenue D, to a point on 7th-st. distant 185 feet westerly, and to a point on Avenue D distant 115 feet southerly, from the southwest corner of 7th-st. and Avenue D.

15th. Both sides of Chrystie-st., between Division and Bayard sts., and between Rivington and Houston sts.

16th. Both sides of 3d-av., from a point half way between 43d and 44th sts., to a point half way between 56th and 57th sts., and both sides of all the intersecting streets to a point half the block east and west of 3d-av.

17th. Both sides of Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st., to the extent of half the block either way on Broome and Spring sts.

18th. Four lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing at the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 27th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 13, 1867.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS, }
No. 8 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1867. }

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—THE COURTS [illegible] I am authorized to state that the Judges WILL NOT EXCUSE, except for good cause, and on the direct personal application of the [illegible]

If absent or sick on the first day of Court, the person summoned must report as soon as possible thereafter to the Court, or to [illegible]

[illegible]

It is the duty of every respectable citizen to assist in this important service, and all able and liable [illegible]

[illegible]

DOUGLAS TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Jurors.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—SEASON, 1867-'68.

MEDEA—THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU

The sale of seats for the first three Ristori nights will commence TO-MORROW MORNING, at the following authorized Ticket-offices: Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Chickering's, No. 652 Broadway; Ruilman's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at the Theatre Francais. The several offices for the sale of tickets are so established as to enable the public to procure seats without being overcharged or falling into the hands of speculators, as has usually been the case.

SCALE OF PRICES.

By the alterations made at the Theatre Francais a large number of seats have been gained, which has enabled the Director to place the prices of admission to the reserved seats and private boxes on a scale that he trusts will give the greatest satisfaction to the patrons of the drama.

General admission, $1 50; orchestra seats, $2 50; dress circle, $2; private boxes, four seats, $12; proscenium boxes, five seats, $20; family circle, 75 cents.

Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that the season of 1867-'68 of Mme. Ristori's dramatic representations will be inaugurated with Legouvé's celebrated tragedy,

MEDEA,

the same work in which Mme. RISTORI made her memorable triumphant debut in America last season, on

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1867,

and unavoidably must be restricted in New-York to fifteen and in Brooklyn to four performances, as arrangements have already been made for her appearance in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, previous to her departure for Havana.

The Company of Madame Ristori has been much augmented by new artists. Among them is

SIGNOR BOZZO,

who is one of the few great dramatic artists possessed by Italy, and has gained the highest distinction by the excellence of his personations, and who will make his first appearance in

FRANCESCA DA RIMINI,

Grand Tragedy by Silvio Pellico on

FRIDAY EVENING.

This dramatic company is considered the best one ever combined in Italy.

The repertoire for Mme. Ristori's second season will consist, in addition to those standard plays which will ever be remarkable in the history of the American stage, such as her Medea, Mary Stuart, Elizabeth, &c., of MYRRHA, SŒUR TERESA, (Sister Teresa,) FRANCESCA DI RIMINI, NORMA, GIOVANNA D'ARCO, (Joan of Arc,) BEATRICE, and others.

The great event of the season, however, will be the production of

MARIE ANTOINETTE,

written expressly and recently completed by Signor Giacometti for Mme. Ristori, under the stipulation with the author that this *chef d'œuvre* should be originally produced in America; and for the presentation of the play great preparations have been made in Europe and this country in order that the work so anxiously expected may be produced in all its splendor of scenery, costumes and properties, the details of which will be announced hereafter.

IN BROOKLYN, MME. RISTORI WILL APPEAR TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

RISTORI NIGHTS this week in New-York—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

728 BROADWAY.

SIXTH WEEK! SIXTH WEEK! SIXTH WEEK!

DALY'S GREATLY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA,

"UNDER

"THE

"GASLIGHT,"

WITH ITS WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION!

AND LIVING PICTURES OF LIFE AND LOVE

IN A GREAT CITY!

THE SIGN UP NIGHTLY,

"NO STANDING-ROOM" WHEN THE CURTAIN RISES!

OBSERVE

UNDER THE GASLIGHT!

With its great cast, Miss Rose Eytinge, J. K. Mortimer, A. H. Davenport, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Blanche Grey, Fanny Young, &c.

Every Night	at 8 o'clock
Matinee Wednesday	at 2 o'clock
Saturday Matinee	at 2 o'clock

Seats secured in advance. Free list suspended.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24,
INAUGURATION OF A SEASON OF
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE
AND FIRST REPRESENTATION
in this country of
OFFENBACH'S GREAT SUCCESS, (which has created a perfect furore in Europe,) entitled
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
which will be presented with a perfect
COMPLETENESS IN DETAIL OF
SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
Prepared expressly for the occasion,
And a company comprising the following
DISTINGUISHED PARISIAN ARTISTS:

Mlle. Lucille Tostee,	Mons. Guffroy,
Mlle. Ungnot de Felcourt,	Mons. Duchesne,
Mlle. Isabelle Armand,	Mons. Lagriffoul,
Mlle. Marguerite,	Mons. Leduc,
Mlle. Mathilde,	Mons. Monier,
Mme. Duchesne,	Mons. Benedick,
Mme. Monier,	Mons. Valter.

PRICES.

Admission	One Dollar
Reserved Seats	$1 50.
Balcony Boxes (according to location)	$8—$10.
Proscenium Boxes (according to location)	$10—$15.
Gallery	50 cents.

Tickets ready on and after MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1867, at the French Theatre.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE,

24th-st., corner of Broadway and 5th-av.

Third week of the great Burlesque and Comedy Company. FRA DIAVOLO. FRA DIAVOLO. THE BEAUTY AND THE BRIGANDS. TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. A CARNIVAL OF FUN. The best combination of comic actors ever introduced in New-York. LEFFINGWELL as the FORRESTIAN BEPPO and the melancholy DANE, ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS. Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN as FRA DIAVOLO and the charming CHUMMY. Other characters by the company. A NIGHT OF HILARIOUS JOLLITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Doors open evenings at 7½. Admission 75 cents.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

PHILIP BERNET..........PROPRIETOR

THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Sept. 15, at 7¾.
LAST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

1.	Overture—"Vestvale"	Spontini
2.	Waltz—"An der Schoenen Blauen Donau"	Strauss
3.	Polka Mazurka Libelle Polka—"Sgiebt nur a Kaiserstadt"	Strauss
4.	Grand Selection—"Don Carlos"	Verdi
5.	Overture—"William Tell"	Rossini
6.	Traeumerei	Schumann
7.	Styrien Laendler—"S Hoamweh" With Violin Obligato by THEO. THOMAS.	Lanner
8.	Grand Selection—"Romeo e Giulietta"	Gounod
9.	Overture—"Poet and Peasant"	Suppe
10.	Reverie for Orchestra	Vieuxtemps
11.	Carnival of Venice (Burlesque).	
12.	Polka—"Kreuzfidel"	Strauss

CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

FOURTH YEAR OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NO. 63 MADISON-AV.

Messrs. PATTISON, HOFFMAN, BASSFORD and HEYDTMAN are engaged as Professors, in addition to those of last year. Circulars ready.
E. G. LOCKE, Manager.

NOW OPEN!

AMERICAN INSTITUTE

GRAND EXHIBITION

of National Industrial Products.

Admission 50 cents. 14th-st., near 6th-av.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC!

"The Birds will Come Again." A beautiful song by J. R. Thomas. Price 35 cents.

"The Jealous Stream." An illustrative poetique by W. K. Bassford. Price $1.

"Fraumerei," Reverie by Schumann; played at the Terrace Garden Concerts. Price 20 cents.

DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS

have opened a new and spacious
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM
at No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square,
where the public can always find an assortment of first-class pianos at moderate prices.
N. B.—New pianos to rent.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES — GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $300. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

GERMAN ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, Flutinas and Musical Boxes, the very finest and cheapest assortment in the City. Also, the new German Concertina, (Bandonion,) with 88, 100 and 130 notes; it is much finer than the melodeon. Instruction given and repairing done cheap.
J. SAENGER, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 183 Essex-st., New-York.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class (new) Pianos to rent at
HAINES BROTHERS' WAREROOMS,
No. 46 East 14th-st., Union Square.
N. B.—Also pianos sold on installments.

M. SCHWARZ, FROM THE CONSERVA-toire of Vienna, is now ready to give lessons on the violin. For particulars inquire at his residence, No. 128 Forsyth-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—FIFTEEN SECOND-HAND Piano-Fortes of various makers, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

A COMPETENT ORGANIST DESIRES to make an engagement in a Protestant Church. Address ORGANIST, Box No. 463 Bridgeport, Conn.

VOCAL TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF VO-cal music wanted, at Mountain Seminary, Birmingham, Huntingdon Co., Pa. L. G. GRIER, Principal.

MR. F. L. RITTER'S CHORUS CLASSES will open Sept. 26, in the lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's Church. For further particulars see circulars.

MEDICAL.

REYNOLD'S SPECIFIC.

FOR THE
GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE REMEDY.
Imported and for sale by
SAMUEL NEWBY, No. 80 Maiden-lane.

MISSISQUOI SPRING.—THE CURES OF Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys by this spring water are almost miraculous. It is a specific for Cancer, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all cutaneous diseases. [illegible]

DR. LARMONT, NO. 172 BROADWAY.—[illegible] Paris, London and New-[illegible] "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide" [illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NINETEENTH-STREET TRAGEDY.

Death of William Rullman—Coroner's Inquest—A Woman's Strategy.

The readers of the TIMES will remember our extended report given yesterday of an attempt at murder and suicide, which was made by a hotel steward named WM. RULLMAN, who endeavored to shoot Mrs. MARY ANN BERTRAM in consequence of jealousy, and finally shot himself in her bedroom. The infatuated man died during Friday night at Bellevue Hospital from the wound so received, and Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday. Only two witnesses were examined, the woman and an officer who went home with her after she claimed the protection of the Police. The woman evidently possesses considerable nerve and coolness, while the officer displayed the opposite qualities. The testimony of these witnesses was as follows:

Mary Ann Bertram, of No. 104 West Nineteenth-street testified: I am a widow and keep house for myself; I have friends who I can go to for money whenever I like; I received no money from Mr. Rullman, except in small sums during the past few months; I have known him nearly two years; there never was any serious difficulty between us; when I first became acquainted with him I did not know that he was married; he told me he had a wife and family when we had lived together for four or five months; I told him to go and take care of his family as he said he had not enough money to support them and keep me; he staid away for a few weeks, but after that he became troublesome and drank a good deal, and I found it impossible to keep him away; a few nights ago he walked up and down in front of my house all night; a week ago I told him I was to be married, and he wanted to run away with me, giving me two days to consider; I told him it was impossible, so he wished an hour's private conversation, as it would be the last time I would ever see him; he and I went to No. 53 Sixteenth-street; I thought he had been drinking, and he ordered some wine from Mrs. Bell and brought it up stairs; after we entered the room, Rullman took off his coat and hat, and I took off my hat, and he asked me to forgive him everything that he had ever done or said that was unpleasant, and talked about my marriage, and told me that he had a bridal present for me; he said I could wear it in a bridal wreath or in my coffin; I asked him to show it to me; he took from his portmonnaie a check payable to bearer for $200, but as he did not think I needed it he put it back again; he then said he would show me the present, and took out two packages—one was a bottle of laudanum; he told me it was for himself; as I was going to leave him he did not care to live any longer; he ask me to lay down on the bed with my clothes on and go to sleep; I refused, and he then opened the other package, which proved to be a pistol, and placed it at my head, telling me he would like some conversation, and that if I would speak any louder than usual he would fire it; I did not change my voice at all, as I knew he was in earnest, but by talking to him hoped somebody in the house might hear us; the pistol was at my head all the time, but I told him it would not look well for them to carry my body out into the street without my hat, so I put it on, and continued the conversation, my voice gradually becoming louder and louder so he did not notice it; I told him that if he intended to kill me, that we would talk on family matters and dispose of some things that I had; we talked some time, he all the time holding the pistol pointed at me; at length said that if he was going to take laudanum, I would take some, too, so he poured out some in a wine-glass; I threw in the grate under pretence that there was a fly in it, when he poured out some more; I put some water in it and tasted it, and told him I did not like it that way, and would take it clear; in that way I disposed of most of the laudanum; I kept him engaged in this manner until I heard some one in the hall near the door, when I asked him in a loud tone if he was sure the pistol was loaded, so that they could hear him in the hallway; the housekeeper then knocked at the door, and he told me that if I went near it he would shoot; the housekeeper then ran down stairs and told Mrs. Bell; in the meantime he placed the pistol at my temple and said he would give me three minutes to say my prayers, and just then Mrs. Bell knocked at the door; I then said that the people in the house would mistrust something, and told him to hide the pistol; I promised to open the door, but promised to come back again; he had hidden the key, and it was some time before he found it; he then made me swear that I would come back, and then opened the door a few inches; I pushed him half way across the room and ran into the next room; he put on his coat and Mrs. Bell asked what he was doing, and he replied, "I was only plaguing Mary Ann;" he then asked which way I had gone, and she told him toward Sixth-avenue; I waited some time and went up Fifth-avenue, then down town, and afterward went to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station and told the Sergeant the facts I have narrated; Officer McCarthy accompanied me home, as I was afraid Rullman would be there; I saw deceased afterward in the hospital; he had previously told the servant-girl if I came home not to tell me he was in the house, but send me up stairs; Rullman told me he had purchased the laudanum and pistol that morning.

Officer John H. McCarthy, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, testified that he was sent by the Sergeant with Bertram to her house, and described the facts already narrated; he ascertained that Rullman was in a rear room on the second floor, and had been there all the afternoon with the door locked. He proceeded with his evidence as follows: I was going up stairs to see where he was, when I thought I had better wait, as he might come out and I could then take the pistol from him, so he could not hurt himself or any one else; I then went to the corner of Sixth-avenue and saw the Roundsman, Mr. Blackman; after we had waited half an hour we went up stairs together and I knocked at the door; I heard a report of a pistol; thinking that he had not yet shot himself, but would certainly do so if I broke the door open, I went away and came back in half an hour and waited for an answer to my knock; on going into the room I found him on the bed, and on procuring a candle found that he had shot himself; when I asked him if he had any message for his wife, he said: "God have mercy on my wife and children;" we then took him to the hospital.

In accordance with this evidence the Jury rendered a verdict of suicidal death from a pistol-shot wound inflicted on the 12th inst.

Deceased was well known as an employe at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was a native of Germany, and 33 years of age.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

The Signature of Commodore Vanderbilt Forged to a Check for $75,000—Singular Chase After the Criminal by the Detectives.

On the 11th of July last a stranger entered the National City Bank, in Wall-street, represented himself as a messenger for the American Express Company, and presented a check for $75,000, which read as follows: "July 6, 1867. The National City Bank will pay to HENRY KEEP, President of New-York Central Railroad, the sum of $75,000. C. VANDERBILT." On the back of the check was indorsed, "July 8, 1867. American Express Company will collect and deliver at Albany. HENRY KEEP." Mr. THOMAS WORTH, the paying teller, received the check and believed it to be genuine, so closely were the signatures imitated, but as he had not enough money in the drawer to pay so large an amount, the teller called the messenger inside the railing and requested him to wait until he could send round to the Clearing-house. As soon as the money arrived, the amount called for by the check was paid and the messenger departed with the same. Nothing more was thought of the check until some six weeks after, when Mr. VANDERBILT's account was made out and audited, it being then discovered that he had been overcharged the sum of $75,000. Subsequent examination led to the discovery of the forgery, and the bank officials communicated the fact to Police Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, who detailed Detective ELDER on the case. When Mr. ELDER called upon the Paying Teller of the bank, Mr. WORTH gave him a full description of the pretended messenger, and also drew a pen and ink sketch of the man, which subsequently proved to be an accurate likeness of the criminal. The detective next visited Mr. VANDERBILT, who remembered a man having called upon him in the early part of July with the expressed intention of disposing of a horse, and was quite importunate in his endeavors to do so. From the description given of the man by Mr. VANDERBILT, the detective became convinced that the pretended messenger and the horse dealer were one and the same person, and surmised that the horse trade was a cover to obtain a check from Mr. VANDERBILT as a model to work from. His subsequent conception of personating an express messenger was only a part of a deeply laid scheme.

Having mastered these few details Detective ELDER took up the thread and began winding up, which he did so earnestly that before many days had elapsed he traced the man to Harlem, and ascertained that he had been living in 114th-street under the name of JOHN LIVINGSTON, having purchased several valuable trotting horses. The discovery was not of much immediate value, for Mr. ELDER ascertained that LIVINGSTON had only remained there for a week, leaving his temporary residence on the 18th of July. Not at all daunted by the early start the fugitive had gained, Detective ELDER succeeded in tracing LIVINGSTON to Buffalo, where he stopped for a few days, under the name of Mathews, and made more purchases of fast horses, &c. He then started for Chicago, and at once commenced throwing his money right and left, as Henry Matthews, purchasing two farms—the Camp and the Woodman—about forty miles from the city, and also buying up every valuable horse he could lay hands upon. These farms contain 1,180 acres of land, and cost him the round sum of $25,000, and he placed upon them forty head of trotting, saddle, wagon and carriage horses, ten or fifteen sulkies, road wagons and other carriages. He purchased 130 head of sheep and a complete outfit for the cultivation of the farms, with the necessary stock. While preparing for his residence upon this splendid property, MATTHEWS spent his ill-gotten money in a most lavish manner, buying a dozen shovels when asked for one, and actually sending out from Chicago six barrels of cement to his mason who had requested a bushel. So notorious had he become by this reckless waste of money that Detective ELDER had no difficulty in tracing him.

A complaint was then made, and accepted by Judge BARNARD of the Supreme Court, who issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused, and Gov. FENTON granted a requisition upon Gov. OGLESBY of Illinois for the surrender of JOHN LIVINGSTON *alias* Henry, *alias* Matthews, *alias* [illegible], *alias* Louis. And with these documents, detectives proceeded to Chicago and enlisted the services of Detective SAMUEL ELLIS of the Chicago Police, and Capt. YATES, of Geneva, and an experienced detective officer. The three detectives then set vigorously to work, and started in pursuit of their game, who had become alarmed by that time and was endeavoring to escape. They succeeded, however, in overtaking him at a place about five miles from Blackberry Station, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, where they arrested him and brought him back to Chicago. By some means the lawyers heard of the affair, and the prisoner secured the services of counsel who proceeded to sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*. The detectives heard of the fact before the writ was issued and the Chicago officers procured a pair of fast horses and a light wagon, in which all three and the prisoner started for the State line. After a rapid drive of twelve hours on Thursday night the Detectives reached Dyer's Station in the State of Indiana, thus eluding the service of the writ. Detective ELDER took the next train arriving at the station going East and arrived in this City yesterday morning. LIVINGSTON was yesterday arraigned before Judge BARNARD, when the paying-teller of the bank, Mr. WORTH, fully identified him as the man who had presented the forged check and he was fully committed for trial.

After arresting the alleged forger, Detective ELDER recovered the sum of $10,000 in cash, and endeavored to secure to the bank all of the property purchased by the prisoner throughout his journeyings, by attaching the same through the Sheriff, who now holds possession of the same. The value of this property, land, horses and other stock, is valued at over $40,000.

Although Detective ELDER deserves great credit for his success in this remarkable case, he expresses a sense of great obligation to the Western detectives already named, as they materially aided him in the closing scenes of the pursuit.

The prisoner is a stout built man, and of jovial appearance. He was formerly a conductor on the railroads in the northern part of the State. He seemed yesterday quite resigned to his fate, and walked off to his cell in the most nonchalant manner imaginable.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of Physicians—What is Being Done for the Sufferers—History of the Present Epidemic.

The Executive Committee of Physicians appointed at a meeting held on Friday evening, met yesterday—Prof. FRANK H. HAMILTON in the chair—for the purpose of devising means for the relief of sufferers by yellow fever in the South.

After some conversation of no outside interest, Mr. BOWNE, Chief Clerk to the Registrar of Records, as Secretary of the Committee, reported that over $3,000,000 had already been collected for the relief of the South, the items being as follows:

Southern Famine Relief Committee	$251,000
New-York Ladies' Relief Association	70,000
New-York total	$321,000
U. S. Gov't. through Gen. Howard	$523,000
Throughout the country	2,000,000
Grand total	$2,821,000

The President expressed his gratification at these figures, which he said were encouraging.

Dr. HARRIS remarked that in Galveston alone $3,000 a week were now required from New-York. He thought, therefore, that at least $1,000 a day would be required to relieve the sufferers at the South.

Dr. OTIS and other members favored a reference of the whole matter to the Chamber of Commerce, and others suggested a meeting of all physicians in the City.

Dr. HARRIS favored both propositions, and again urged that at least $1,000 a day would be needed for special expenses. The Charity Hospital in New-Orleans was always overcrowded, whether there was an epidemic or not, and every person dreaded going there on that account. The Hotel Dieu was an excellent hospital, and was well attended to by the Sisters of Charity, but even they were poor, and certainly required assistance. He suggested that a special meeting of the Academy of Medicine should be held at an early day, as their action would confirm that of the Committee, should they deem it necessary to refer to the Chamber of Commerce, as suggested.

Dr. BELL, of Brooklyn, coincided with the ideas of Dr. HARRIS and the other gentlemen, and thought that if an address were prepared it should state the number suffering, as figures would show better than to say yellow fever prevailed to an alarming extent. In New-Orleans alone there are over 5,000 persons ill of yellow fever at the present time, and in Galveston and Pensacola the disease prevails to a still more alarming extent. He also suggested the propriety of including Kings County by name in the address.

Mr. BOWNE then submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee confer with the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of securing the coöperation of that body in an address to the public, setting forth the necessities of the sufferers from yellow fever in the South, and in the collection of means to be applied to their benefit.

Dr. HARRIS then offered the following, which was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Committee, it is desirable that the subject of Ways and Means to aid the sufferers from yellow fever in the Southern cities should be taken into special consideration by the New-York Academy of Medicine, the Kings County Medical Society, and other kindred associations: inasmuch as hundreds who now need our charitable relief, daily become victims of this terrible scourge, prompt action is necessary.

Dr. HARRIS informed the Committee that he had official information of the epidemic having reached Houston, Texas, where it might take up its Winter quarters.

The following is an abstract of a report furnished to the meeting by Dr. HARRIS:

Early in the Summer numerous fatal cases of yellow fever occurred at Indianola, in Texas, and as early as the middle of July the disease had fully declared itself as an epidemic in that port. The town of Lavacca, across the bay and opposite to Indianola, continued free from the fever until some time in August; it is now epidemic there. * * There is very great suffering among the poor in those ports. The Howard Association and the people of Galveston, even in their affliction and extreme want, have sent such means of relief as they could to those places. About 1,000 fatal cases have already occurred in those ports. Corpus Christi, at the mouth of the Rio del Nora, is perhaps as great a sufferer as any town yet reached by the epidemic. The inhabitants are poor, many of them European and Northerners, and they need aid. From Indianola the infection was conveyed to Galveston, New-Iberia, and New-Orleans. And, as was mentioned by Mr. NUNNO, a merchant, yesterday, the infection reached that important inland town by means of the traveling merchants who came up from Galveston by railroad and water across the Teche country. The sufferings of the inhabitants of New-Iberia have been mitigated by the organization of a Howard Association. Want at New-Orleans still continues. Several other towns of less importance are now suffering from the epidemic, but it may be that the quarantine regulations will prevent its spread to new points. New-Orleans and Galveston received their first cases from Indianola, in July. Those two chief centres of the epidemic can undoubtedly breed and probogate yellow fever independent of importation. Up to the present week not a vessel has reached New-York from either of these ports with any of the proper evidences of being infected. The *Mississippi*, that arrived a week ago, had a number of steerage passengers sick of yellow fever, but they had all sickened within four days after leaving New-Orleans.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

The Galveston Sufferers.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 9, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions for the relief of the Galveston sufferers:

Spotts & Hawk, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) $20; Howard & Co., $20; R. H. Allen & Co., (for Galveston, Indianola and Lavara,) $50; Asa Stevens, $25; Martin & Smith, $50; total, $165; previously acknowledged, $3,485; grand total, $3,650.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1867.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the following for benefit of sufferers by the epidemic at Galveston, Texas:

Miss Elizabeth Clarkson Jay, through Elisha Harris, M. D., $20; Hope, $25; W., $20; W. M., $5; W. H. Phillips & Co., $50; Ladies' Southern Relief Society, through Arthur Leary, Treasurer, $100; total, $220; previously acknowledged, $3,090; grand total, $3,310.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 12, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We acknowledge the following amounts for the Galveston sufferers: Oscar Cheeseman, $20; Smith, Higgins & Hicks, $15; A. R. Wetmore, Esq., $25; G. W. Alburtus, $25; Kerman, Boker & Co., $100; Willis, Connell & Carey, $50; Degraaf & Taylor, $50; Merwin & Carey, $20; Piersons & Co., $50. Total, $355. Previously acknowledged, $1,525. Grand total, $1,880.

GEO. E. BIDDLE & CO.

The following telegram was received yesterday:

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 14, 1867.

Horace Cone, Esq., New-York:

The expenses of the Charitable Association of Houston are very heavy for nursing the sick of Houston, Navasota, Millican, &c. The mortality in interior towns, including Lagrange and Huntsville, is distressing, and the suffering terrible—not one-half recover. The population is scattered by panic. Make an appeal for money to enable the Association to extend its operations. The epidemic in Houston is wide spread, but not malignant. The deaths six to twelve per day; the number of sick about 1,500.

E. H. CUSHING.

Reopening of the Churches.

The principal churches of the City will be open for divine service to-day. The Summer vacation is over, and people and pastor return to pew and pulpit as the swallows fly homeward on the first breeze from the North. There are those who cavil at the periodical closing of the fashionable City sanctuary in the Summer season, and declare that the preacher should not cease from service when many of his flock are unable to follow him to green pastures. The minister of the gospel, however, it must be borne in mind, is a human being, and often the close application which a faithful performance of his duty requires during the greater part of the year, requires some relaxation in the hot weather. As for the can't-get-away people it is doubtful whether many of them would attend church in the sweltering days if the doors were kept open, and during the [illegible] period in which it is kept closed they may find plentiful opportunity for [illegible] virtues, and may well dispense with the preaching.

At Grace Church, (Protestant Episcopal,) corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, there will be service in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church, will officiate.

Public worship will be renewed in the Presbyterian Church on Fifth-avenue, corner of Nineteenth-street, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. There will also be service there at 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. TAYLOR is announced to preach.

There will be preaching at the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Rivington and Dims-cey streets, in the morning and evening, by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED.

At the Greene-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Broome and Spring streets, Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach morning and evening.

There will be divine service also at the Catholic Apostolic Church in Sixteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street; at St. Stephen's Church, on Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street; at the Church of the Covenant, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue, and at most of the principal churches in this City and Brooklyn.

The services in Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM's church, in Fortieth-street, which is undergoing repairs, will not be resumed until the 22d inst. On that day, too, the temporary chapel of St. Thomas' Church will re-open.

All the Catholic clergymen who recently visited Rome have returned, and there will be services today in their churches generally.

Metropolitan Revenue Bonds.

The following seizures were reported yesterday:

The distillery of MAX BALD, of No. 509 West Thirty-fifth-street.

One hundred barrels of highwines at Pier No. 7, North River, because no permits had been obtained for their transportation.

The rectifying distillery of J. F. DEZENDORF. The books call for 1,070 gallons, while there were found on the premises 43 barrels guaging 2,505 gallons.

The distillery of PATRICK J. GLEASON, at Flushing, L. I. The entries in the books were made in lead pencil and no date mentioned.

Two barrels of spirits on the sidewalk in front of No. 1 Beaver-street. The barrels were branded as if contents were manufactured at a distillery on the 12th of September, which was seized on the 1st of the month.

Twenty barrels of spirits in Stone-street. The tax on these is admitted to be paid, but there appears to be some irregularity.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—MOORE AND McBRIEN, ALDERMEN.

REFUSAL TO PROSECUTE.

WM. HILL, an Englishman, and a stranger in this city, appeared before the acting magistrate yesterday in order to prefer a charge of grand larceny against FREDERICK BAUERLIEN. It appears that HILL, who as a "he follows dry goods for a living," met a woman on Friday night in the First Ward, and accompanied her to some place in Greenwich-street. He was somewhat intoxicated, and had in his possession a gold watch and chain valued at $85. While in the house he was robbed by some one of this watch and chain and then kicked out by the proprietor. Officer DUNN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, learned the fact from HILL, who seemed very much confused at the time. He finally stated that the place he had visited was No. 158 Greenwich-street, but on going there found he was mistaken, and then caused the arrest of the accused, who was found a few doors off. On reaching the Court-room the complainant seemed to be suddenly convinced that an oath was a serious affair, and professed his inability to positively identify the prisoner as the man who had robbed him. Judging from the satisfied countenance of counsel, the acting magistrate concluded that a settlement had been made, and he endeavored to sift the matter thoroughly, without success, however, as the complainant declined to make the necessary affidavit; so the prisoner was discharged. In all probability the Englishman has recovered his watch and will not "follow dry goods" any more.

AN IMPOSTOR.

JAMES S. ILSON called upon TUNIS H. BLACKWELL, at No. 379 Broadway, a day or two since, and stated that he was collecting money in order to purchase a pilot-boat for a certain Capt. BROWN, who had lost his boat. Mr. BLACKWELL believed the statement, and contributed $5 toward the pretended fund, the money being paid by GEORGE RAYMOND, the cashier. Subsequent developments led to the discovery that ILSON was an impostor, and, on being arrested, he admitted the fact. The acting Magistrate held him for trial.

ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE A BLIND MAN.

JAMES WOODS, aged 17 years, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 83 West Sixteenth-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer BEATTY, of the Broadway Squad, on a singular charge. It appears that young WOODS was detected by another boy in the act of attempting to pass a piece of brown paper upon the blind man who sits so patiently in Broadway, near the Hospital, as a 25 cent postage stamp, for the purchase of tobacco. This unseen witness informed the officer of the attempted fraud, who interfered in time to prevent its being consummated. When arraigned before the Alderman the prisoner was locked up for disorderly conduct, there having been no felony committed.

A FEMALE THIEF.

Officer DORSEY, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested CATHARINE FORD, of No. 384 Water-street, on a charge of stealing a silver watch and tobacco box from an unknown man. When he appeared in Court the Officer explained that CATHARINE had enticed the man into her room and robbed him, being found in possession of the stolen property when arrested. The complainant having no doubt absented himself fearing an expose. The woman was locked up to await a search for the man.

AN ALTERED CHECK.

One day last week a man called upon Mr. CHARLES KNOX, the hatter, at No. 212 Broadway, and introduced WM. F. BROWN to him who requested the hatter to cash a check for $80, purporting to have been drawn in favor of Mrs. J. WALTERS, of Ellinville, N. Y., upon the First National Bank of that place, by WILLIAM STEVENS. As Mr. KNOX knew the person who had introduced BROWN he paid the money and received the check. The document was sent to the bank at Ellinville through the Nassau Bank, and came back with a note that the check had been altered from $8 to $80. BROWN was arrested yesterday and arraigned before the acting magistrate, who granted a temporary commitment, to await further evidence. Mr. KNOX seemed desirous that his friend's name should not be known, though it will probably be divulged before the case ends. BROWN denies his guilt, and says he was unaware that the check had been tampered with. He will have an opportunity to prove this to-morrow at the examination.

THE MOTT-STREET ARSON CASE.

The examination of MORRIS FRANLYN, of No. 108 Mott-street, who is accused of arson, was yesterday postponed *sine die*, in consequence of the absence of Justice HOGAN.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

THE LAST OF AN OLD CASE.

For several months past a complaint against WILLIAM SOLOMAN and ALFRED SOLOMAN, charging them with conspiracy to defraud, has been pending before Justice LEDWITH. Yesterday the matter was finally disposed of by the entry of an order dismissing the complaint.

SNEAK THIEVES.

Yesterday afternoon two men entered the tailor shop of HENRY PETER in the basement of the premises No. 140 Christopher-street. One of the men occupied the attention of PETER by inquiries about the price of a suit of clothes. The other improved the opportunity by seizing a roll of black cloth valued at $24, and running off with it. The other man also went out as soon as his comrade was clear of the house, but the robbery being discovered immediately he was arrested. The man with the cloth was also caught after a short chase, being intercepted by a woman as he was in the act of getting over a fence. The prisoners gave the names of CHARLES GREENE and CHAS. WHITE, and dressed as they were in the extreme of fashion, they were sent to the Court of Special Sessions for trial.

FINDS A HOME.

CHARLES DURAND, who describes himself as a native of France, 23 years of age, a butcher and without a residence, yesterday attempted a burglary upon the premises No. 16 Laurens-street, occupied by FREDERICK MEEKER. He succeeded in effecting an entrance by breaking a pane of glass in one of the back windows, and by that means reaching the fastening and raising the window. DURAND had gained the room of MEEKER, and the possession of a quantity of imitation jewelry, valued at $50, when he was interrupted and arrested. The prisoner being arraigned pleaded guilty, and was committed without bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

MARY SHARKEY, No. 302 First-avenue, made a complaint charging BRIDGET BRAGAN, her servant-girl, with stealing a pocket-book containing $5. The evidence against BRIDGET was that she had been left alone in charge of the room where the money was, and upon this she was sent to the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

FREDERICK GREENWALD, No. 126 Broome-street alleges that by bill of sale dated 20th of August last, he purchased of MARKS WOOLF, a butcher-shop, with its appurtenances, agreeing to pay for the same the sum of $315, actually paying $90, and executing to WOOLF a chattel mortgage on the property to secure the remaining $225 of the purchase money. In consummating this transaction WOOLF represented the property to be entirely unencumbered, and exhibited a certificate of Register HALPINE, showing that a mortgage upon the premises had been paid and satisfied. An examination of the Register's records corroborated the assertion of WOOLF, and GREENWALD made the purchase of the property on the day stated. Afterward, on the 6th day of September, there was filed in the Register's office a chattel mortgage, executed by THERESA MEYER, in favor of BERTHA [illegible] to secure the sum of $800, covering exactly the same chattels as those purchased by GREENWALD, its prior date barred his rights. Upon discovering its existence he preferred a complaint of conspiracy to defraud against MARKS WOOLF, THERESA MEYER and BERTHA SETTENBACH. The accused parties were held for an examination, which was set down for the 24th inst.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

INFANTICIDE.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at the Oak-street Police Station over the body of a male infant child, whose death had been caused by the administration of poison. It appears that on Friday night some boys passed No. 23 Oak-street, and saw a man and two women in the hallway having a lamp. As they wondered what they could be about, the boys made an examination after their departure, and found the body of deceased wrapped up in a cloth. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination, and ascertained that deceased had been born alive, and also the presence of narcotic poison in the stomach. The jury rendered a verdict of infanticide against some person unknown.

DESCENT UPON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Alderman MCBRIEN, acting magistrate at the Tombs Police Court, granted a warrant yesterday for the arrest of HENRY SMITH, the proprietor of a disorderly house at No. 212 Centre-street. The complaint was made by LOUISA BUTLER, of No. 32 Spring-street, who stated that the place was a common nuisance, being the resort of disreputable characters of both sexes, who disturb the neighborhood by their carousals. The Police of the Fourteenth Precinct, under command of Capt. GARLAND, made a descent upon the house last night at 11 o'clock, and arrested the proprietor and seven women, inmates of the place, who were locked up for examination to-day.

THE QUARANTINE GROUNDS.—The Quarantine Commissioners being unable to dispose of the grounds at private sale at the price limited by the act of 1867, viz., $400,000, have applied to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller to name the sum for which they may be sold at auction. The three State officers are authorized to permit the Commissioners to sell at any sum not less than the appraised value of the grounds, as specified in the appraisement named in the act, which sum is not much more than half the amount to which the Commissioners were limited by the Legislature. The Commissioners have a standing bid for the property higher than the appraised value.

BOOK TRADE-SALE.—Yesterday was the eighth day of the Book Trade-sale. The attendance was about the same as usual. HENRY G. BOHN's invoice brought good prices. It comprised Gilray's Caricatures, Hogarth's Works, Thier's French Revolution, Waterson's Cyclopædia of Commerce, Walker's Analysis of Beauty, Wardville's Medical Botany, and many other standard works. ROBERT H. JOHNSTON's invoice came next, and comprised a very large assortment of valuable books, which sold at tolerably good prices. The sale will probably be concluded to-morrow. About 900,000 volumes have been sold thus far.

THIEF SENT BACK.—Officers SCOTT and BROPHY, of the Third Precinct, yesterday, by direction of Inspector DILKS, arrested one LOUIS GRAY, *alias* John Kief, at the Jersey City railroad depot, on the charge of having stolen from Mr. FREDERICK W. TOLLEY, of Athens Greene, County, N. Y., while temporarily stopping in Buffalo, a pocket-book containing $157. The pocket-book was found in the possession of the thief, and last evening, by request of the Chief of Police of Buffalo, he was sent back to await trial.

FATAL RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, WM. O'HARE, of No. 307 East Thirty-seventh-street, and aged about 5 years, was run over and killed by an ice-cart driven by SAMUEL S. RAY, on the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street. The driver was arrested by Officer MOREY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and held to await the action of the Coroner.

A LUNATIC ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon WM. HASTY, a native of Ireland, aged 32 years, attempted suicide by leaping into the North River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street. When rescued by Officer RYER and citizen LYNES, of Manhattanville, it was ascertained that the man was insane, so he was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities.

EXPLOSION IN DIVISION-STREET.—At 12:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday, a fire occurred at No. 170 Division-street, caused by a match being thrown upon the floor and igniting a can of kerosene oil. FRANCIS JOCHEY, FRANCIS ZECHT and HENRY FORCHT were badly burned about the face and legs. The furniture was but slightly damaged.

ASSAULT BY STRIKERS.—About 8:30 o'clock last night, as some men were unloading a vessel loaded with lumber at the foot of East Thirty-third-street, they were assaulted and driven off by a gang of other laborers, who were dissatisfied with the pay given to the first gang. The police did not hear of the matter until too late.

LAUNCH.—The steamer *Japan* will be launched on Tuesday 17th inst., at noon, from the ship-yard of Mr. HENRY STEERS, at Greenpoint. She was built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., to run on their new route between California and China. Her dimensions are as follows: Length 360 feet, breadth 50 feet, depth 31 feet 6 inches.

BURSTING OF A MILLSTONE.—Yesterday afternoon one of the large millstones in the Corn Exchange Flour Mills, located in Twenty-third-street near Avenue A, burst, severely injuring HENRY DILLON, and slightly bruising DANIEL DOODY and J. W. SHEEHAN. All were taken home.

THE CHOLERA ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—No new cases of cholera have occurred on the Island during the past week, and it is thought that within a few days the disease will be entirely "stamped out."

DEATH OF A FRENCH NOBLEMAN.—Baron DE FLEURY, who has but lately arrived in this country, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 6 Washington-place, of typhoid fever. The Baron was 68 years old.

PERSONAL.—Dr. ROBERT HUNTER, who has been abroad for some time, has returned to this City to resume the practice of his profession here.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—CHARLES STACK, a very respectable citizen of the Sixteenth Ward, committed suicide at a late hour on Friday night by jumping into the East River from the Roosevelt-street ferry-boat *Idaho*. His body has not been recovered. Mr. STACK has been suffering from depression of spirits for several days, caused by the loss of some members of his family.

BABY SLAUGHTER.—The body of an infant was yesterday found in the Greenpoint Ferry slip by an officer of the Forty-seventh Precinct. The finding of the dead bodies of infants in the Eastern District is of frequent occurrence.

RESUMPTION OF PAYMENTS.—The Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Greenpoint, which closed its doors when the Farmers and Citizens' National Bank was seized by the Government, resumed business on Saturday morning.

NEW-JERSEY.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE ON A NEGRESS.—On Wednesday night last a party of roughs from the Sixth Ward of Jersey City held a moonlight picnic at Mersele's Grove, in Bergen. The bottle passed freely, and several persons had become intoxicated, when three of the drunken ruffians proceeded about midnight to the house of a negro couple residing in a neighboring street, and dragging the man from bed they held a pistol to his head, threatening him with instant death if he made any outcry, after which they proceeded in turn to outrage the person of the woman, whom they also threatened with death if she did not yield to their wishes. After accomplishing their purpose they returned to the picnic, when four others, companions in crime to whom they related the circumstance, repaired to the place, and dragging the woman out into a grove near by, they also violated her. It was expected they would be apprehended last night, till when their names were to be withheld.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT—THREE MEN KILLED—TWO MORTALLY WOUNDED.—Last evening, just before the Hamburg steamer *Deutschland* arrived at her wharf at Hoboken, a salute was fired, during which the cannon used exploded into fragments, instantly killing three men who were serving the gun, and mortally wounding two others. The unfortunate victims of this terrible casualty were all Germans, belonging to the ship's crew, but in the confusion attending the accident it was impossible to ascertain their names. Coroner WHITE will hold an inquest this morning.

ELOPEMENT IN LOW LIFE.—Three of the Newark *sans culotte* arrived in Jersey City, yesterday, under somewhat suspicious circumstances. Two of them were a man and woman who had been detected in adulterous intercourse by the husband of the female, and, fleeing from the wrath to come, they made hasty tracks for Jersey City. The husband arrived soon after and had them arrested, when they were all sent back to Newark in charge of an officer.

FELL OVERBOARD.—At noon yesterday, as the Hamburg and Bremen steamer *Allemania* was leaving her wharf at Hoboken, a gentleman who was waving farewell to a friend, in the ardor of his friendship fell from the string-piece of the dock into the river. He was fished out uninjured.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The public schools of Jersey City will reopen on Monday....CHRISTOPHER WILKINS, a peach-agent, was arrested and sent to Elizabeth yesterday, charged with embezzling $61 of his employers' funds....THOMAS DURANCY was held to bail, charged with committing an atrocious assault on THOMAS HARRIS....A lad named GEORGE HESS was instantly killed at Waverley by a New-Jersey train....[illegible], aged 7 years, was drowned at Wilber's Dock, Newark....A Newark servant girl has been [illegible] from the family she worked for. The [illegible]....Conner's Japanese factory, at Newark, was damaged $4,000 by an incendiary fire, Friday night. Insured.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

POWER OF ATTORNEY—PRODUCTION OF NOTES—PROOF OF DEBT—STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

In the Matter of William H. Knoeppel.—In this case there were three questions. At an adjourned meeting of creditors, Mr. Seixas appeared as attorney for Gerard Freres & Co., creditors. His authority was a letter of attorney executed by August Loeffler, who held a power of attorney from the firm to him, dated May 17, 1864, authorizing him "to ask, demand, collect and recieve all debts due said firm, and any or all such debts to compromise or settle, release and discharge, and for that purpose to sign our name to any agreement of compromise or settlement, or any other paper working proper or necessary for the purpose aforesaid," with full power of substitution.

The bankrupt objected to the right of Mr. Seixas to appear, claiming that the power to Loeffler did not authorise him to appoint any one to appear on these proceedings.

Debts were proved in behalf of Gerard Freres & Co. and Spies, Christ and Jay. The proofs showed that promissory notes had been given by the debtor to these firms, and that the last firm had recovered a judgment upon the note given to them. Production of the notes was demanded, but the creditors refused to produce them. The Referee ruled that the notes must be produced.

The debtor also objected to the proof of the debt of Gerard Freres & Co., because it was for notes due before October, 1854, and no judgment having been recovered, it was bound by the statute of limitations, and that facts should have been set forth to show that the case had been taken out of the statute. The Register thought otherwise.

The Register therefore certified three questions (1), whether Mr. Seixas was authorized to appear, (2), whether the notes should have been produced, and (3) whether the facts taking the claim out of the statute of limitations should have been set forth by the creditor.

Held by the Court—(1) That the mere fact that the power of attorney to Loeffler was dated before the passage of the Bankrupt Act is not enough to show that it does not confer authority on him to act by himself or attorney in proceedings under the act. That question depends on the terms of the power.

That the signing of the name of the firm to a paper (Form 15) choosing an assignee is the signing of a paper proper for the purpose of collecting the debt due from the debtor to the firm. The power to Loeffler is therefore sufficient to authorize him to act by himself or his substitute.

(2) That a note which evidences a debt must be produced when required by the register, assignee or bankrupt on proper occasions, and if the claims of these creditors rest on the notes, they should have been produced. If the claim of Spies, Christ and Jay rests on the judgment, then it was not necessary to produce the note, which was merged in the judgment.

(3) That the proof of a debt is not open to objection because it appears on its face that the Statute of Limitation, if set up, would be a good defence. If the statute is relied upon, it must be set up affirmatively by the debtor.

The objection to the proof in this case was therefore not tenable.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stillwell.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED FRAUD.

James Meade was yesterday arrested and taken before Commissioner STILLWELL, charged with having attempted to defraud the Government by conspiring with the proprietor of the distillery No. 585 West Forty-seventh-street, while he (Meade) was keeper of the same. The accused asserted his innocence, but was held for examination.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Carl Stuigler, Henry Ram, John F. Husemeyer, Margaret Campbell, Wm. Henry Low, James McDevett, Maria C. Cadwalader, Jane Cochran, Patrick Carey, Andreas Oit, Margaret Hearn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Bridget McCowan, Maurice Mayer, James Ferguson, John Egerton, John Heins, John Hart, Eugene H. Pullen, John E. Pickett, Cath. Curran, Caroline Johnston, William Roberts, John Ryan, Richard Bosch, George Dugan, James Newcomb, Ann Byrne, Benjamin Allen, Julia Holsman, Joseph Ebner, Henry Runmuller.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Letters of guardianship have been granted to the following-named persons: Owen Foley, guardian of Mary McGowan; Anna A. Heinrich, guardian of Jacob Heinrich; Edelberto Giro, guardian of Maria Stable; William Donaldson, guardian of Edward Ryan; Patrick M. Fallon, guardian of Sarah J. and Margaret A. Wallace; James McMahon, guardian of John T. and Catharine McMahon; Franz Prokupek, guardian of Anna Prokupek; Margarate Runmuller, guardian of Maria, Eliza and David Runmuller.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—SEPT. 14.

By Justices Leonard, Sutherland and Fullerton.

Cases heard at the General Term held in June, 1867, before Leonard, P. J., and Clerke and Wells, JJ.:

Edwards *vs.* Schaffer & Budenburg; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Clerke, J. Oliphan *vs.* The Atlantic Navigation Company et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Clerke, J. Williamson *vs.* Wadsworth; order reversed and demurrer overruled, with liberty to defendant to answer within twenty days; costs to abide the event; opinion by Clerke, J. Osbrey *vs.* Reimer and Mecke; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Clerke, J. Sheldon *vs.* Raveret; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event; opinion by Clerke, J. Litchfield *vs.* Irwin et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Clerke, J. Wm. H. Webb *vs.* John B. M. Skinner; order affirmed with $10 costs; opinion by Welles, J.

Cases heard before Leonard, P. J., and Barnard and Clerke, JJ., at the same term: Horatio G. Abbey *vs.* Harriet E. Christy; decree of the Surrogate affirmed, with costs to be paid by the appellant; opinions by Clerke and Bernard, JJ. The East River Bank *vs.* Butterworth; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Clerke, J.

Case heard before Leonard, P. J., and Clerke and Miller, JJ.: The People ex rel. Frederick A. Hackley and Benjamin G. Wells *vs.* The Croton Aqueduct Board; order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Miller, J.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 14.

By Judge Fullerton.

Lazarus Hallgarten *vs.* Edmund T. H. Gibson, &c.—The answer is defective but not frivolous in the strictest sense in which that term is used. It contains the elements of a good defence if properly stated. But it is indefinite and uncertain, and the plaintiff's notice of motion is broad enough to enable me to grant him the necessary relief. Regarding it then as a motion to make the answer more definite and certain, I grant it with costs, with leave to the defendant to serve an amended answer within twenty days. The issue to remain as at present.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were fifty-one cases set down for trial at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. Twenty-three of these were for charges of petty larceny, 17 of assault and battery; violation of Health Law, 4; of malicious mischief, 2; of violation of Excise Law, 2; of misdemeanor, 2; and of indecent exposure, 1. In a large number of these cases, especially of assault and battery, the complainant did not appear. Many of the petit larcenies were committed by mere boys, till-tapping being in most cases the offence. Justice Dowling sent all of those convicted to the House of Refuge, and expressed his determination to dispose of these boys in this way. He believed that he was right to conclude that the perpetration of this kind of theft has evidence of very bad character, and was the promise of more dangerous conduct. Whether friends appeared for them or not he would send them where he would be sure that they would be looked after.

A STRUGGLE FOR A CUSTOMER.

Jno. O'Donnell, a liquor dealer at the corner of Franklin and Greenwich streets, complained that Francis Kearns, a dealer in vegetables, and a neighbor, had beaten him to the danger of his life. A great deal of evidence was gone into in this case, from all of which, after sifting, it appeared that Kearns was on his way home after cleaning some cabbages, and had the knife in his hand, when passing O'Donnell's door, O'Donnell cried out to him not to pass him by, but to leave his money with his own countryman; Kearns at the time was going in the direction of a rival dealer over the way. A lively conversation ensued, in which ugly names were exchanged, resulting in a fight, in which O'Donnell got very much the worst of it. The evidence went to show that he deserved it all. He was the first to challenge, and provoked the prisoner by his expressions. The court discharged the prisoner, so O'Donnell surely lost his customer, his temper, his money, and his beauty.

SYRUP.

Christian Krentz was charged by John Carroll, of No. 34 Park-row, with stealing a bottle of syrup from his counter. The prisoner looked as if he would be most at home in an asylum for lunatics. His face was haggard and hairy, his hair long, clothes torn and much patched; he wore a broad suspender as a belt, passing over his shoulder, and from which he had suspended a variety of articles. He carried in his hand a large umbrella. An odd fish truly. When the officer arrested him the bottle was in his possession, but he dropped it on the sidewalk. The Park-row paving stones had a feast of it. He was remanded for sentence.

HOT CORN.

A poor colored woman, a seller of hot corn, charged Thomas Duryea with coming to her stand, taking her corn and eating it, then refusing to pay for it; and further, that when she demanded payment he struck her, knocked her down, and inflicted such injuries upon her that she was prematurely confined. Justice DOWLING having indignantly denounced the conduct of the prisoner remanded him for sentence.

IMPROPER CONDUCT IN A CAR.

Martin Ryan, the conductor of car No. 43 of the Forty-second and Grand-street line, charged JOHN HOGAN with having behaved improperly in his car, and on being remonstrated with, having assaulted him. The prisoner, it appeared, had put his arm around a lady seated beside him and had used indecent language. The lady complained to the conductor, who ordered the prisoner to leave the car, when he was attacked by him. The lady in question not being present, the case was postponed until she appears next Court day.

A DISSATISFIED CLERK.

James F. Wiseman, a dry goods clerk, in the employment of Alexander Fields, of No. 288 Grand-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for four months, for stealing fourteen yards of black silk, valued at $31. On conviction, the prisoner made a rambling speech, in which he charged his employer with underpaying him, claiming that he was worth more, as he was found useful in lying, deceiving and cheating the customers. He sold goods he said at fifty cents per yard that cost but nineteen cents, and in every way was a useful, but to his mind, much underpaid member of his profession. This speech, whatever good it may do Mr. Field's trade by showing up his modest scale of profits, did the prisoner none. He was carried off in the middle of his peroration.

The Howland Will Case—The Testimony of Experts.

From the Boston Advertiser, Sept. 14.

The Howland will case has excited much interest, both from the great amount of money involved and the novelty of the questions at issue. Aside from the peculiar interest which will cases always produce, and which has not been found wanting in the present case, and aside from the fact that the doctrine of mutual wills is now almost for the first time made the subject of adjudication in our American courts, it is likely for other reasons to become one of the celebrated cases. It has long been a theory of the experts, and indeed quite universally assented to, that two signatures cannot be made so as exactly to cover each other. This theory, which nine men out of ten at first thought would say was correct, this case threatens to overturn. Here are two signatures which not only exactly cover each other, but stand at the same distance from the edge and bottom of the paper. Yet it is contended that they are not forgeries, and in support of this position a large number of signatures of persons well known in the community, taken indiscriminately from checks, letters and other documents, are found, which, when examined, cover each other equally well with those in dispute. Whatever be the result of the controversy in this case, there can be but little doubt that the ancient theory in regard to handwriting, upon which in cases of forgery even the liberty of persons has sometimes to a certain extent depended, will be greatly modified by the revelations in this case.

Nor is the case without significance in another point of view. Unless we greatly mistake, it will serve still further to bring into disrepute the testimony of experts as determining the rights of parties in our Courts of law. Much less reliance has of late been placed upon that class of testimony than formerly, and the fact that directly antagonistic views are now held by the most distinguished men upon what was supposed to be no longer an open question, will have a tendency to render doubtful all their investigations. As has been well said by an eminent legal writer, "they differ quite as widely in their inferences and opinions as do other witnesses." Their theories may be very plausible, but a few plain facts often dissipate them. A reading of the testimony in this case will hardly fail to leave the impression that the testimony of experts cannot be relied upon in the determination of rights in our courts of law.

Effect on Insurance of an Illegal Business.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, Sept 14.

The case of Kelly *vs.* The Worcester Mutual Insurance Company, which has been before the Superior Court this week, is of interest to quite a large class of property-holders. The building of the plaintiff was insured by the defendants in the usual form and was destroyed by fire. The Company declined to pay the insurance, on the ground that the contract in the policy had been violated and broken by the plaintiff in allowing an illegal business—the sale of intoxicating liquors—to be carried on in the premises by the plaintiff's brother.

The general facts were agreed upon, and the jury was called on to answer two questions—was the plaintiff aware that his brother made sales of liquor on the premises? and was the plaintiff aware that his brother held no license? Both questions were answered by the jury in the affirmative, and the case was decided in favor of the defendant. Exceptions were taken by the plaintiff's counsel, and the case will go to the Supreme Court.

An Empty State Treasury.

The Sumter, (S. C.) *News* learns, from good authority, that the taxes which have been already paid into that State, have been entirely expended, and that the treasury is empty. The executions now outstanding against delinquent taxpayers amount to something over $100,000. When the present Tax Bill was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means to the Legislature, at its last session, it was estimated that the revenue it would raise would approximate to $600,000, but of this amount it has fallen short about $300,000.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 14.—*In steamship Atlantic, for Bremen*—John Mears, Raymond Chapman and wife, Ch. Muller, wife and two children, Master Charles Rodel, Adolph Midas, Mrs. Regina Midas, Mrs. Rachel Lafontaine, George Gregorius, Dr. Robt. Thomain and daughter, Mrs. Mary Prowse, John D. Lafond, Capt. J. Austin, G. Fisher, J. Fleming, Mrs. Caroline Matthai, Master Richard Delacroix, Heinr. Neuhaus, Hermann Weidemann, Jacob Treichler, G. Heinemann, Eug. Meyer, Mrs. Rosine Hoffmann, Pauline Wolf, Henry Bopp, Herm. Kamphaka, Henry Languth, Philipp Hallstein, Philipp Ferger, Gottlieb Rolf, Charlotte Menzel, Dietrich Nienstaedt, Andreas Muller, Heinr. Lorenz, Heinrich Mueller, A. W. Arntzen, John Kretschville and two sons, Wm. Voegelin, John Nielsen, John Buchta, Chas. Render, Mrs. Julia Schwarz, Louis A Schmidt and wife, Richard Schumann, Wm. Stutzbach, Fred. Muhl, Ph. Engel, Martin Zepfek, Leonhard Roth, Wm. Ross, A. C. Muller, R. Tompson, and others in the steerage.

SEPT. 14.—*In steamship Atalanta for London and Brest*—Mme. Deschamps, F. W. James, S. Keeler, wife and family, A. O. Ferrell, James Ellis, S. C. Lavaine, Mary Ann Welsh, Miss Maria Buckingham, Eugene Gallot and wife, Charles Wilson, Timothy Goggins, William B. W. Butler, wife and family, Alex. A. Ellis, Geo. Pierce, wife and infant; Mrs. Jos. Hoyt and daughter, August Heydt, Mrs. Rebecca Booth and family, Alfred Baker, Mrs. Louisa Nicolds, Ed. Macoy, Jos. Turner and son, Mary Kearney, Ed. Conklin, Stephen Phillips, James Williamson, Jose Clune and family, Paul Lane and wife, Adriene Bacon, G. Collon, Elizabeth King and family, James C. Dale, Henry Maun, Mr. Stoly, C. A. Scadding and family, Thomas J. Clark, Ellen Sullivan and family, Mary Scanlon and son, Dietrich Buttonich, and 56 others in the steerage.

SEPT. 14.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Miss Mary Brewster, New-Jersey; John D. Whitley, Philadelphia; Rev. W. Jones, England; Mr. McTear, Solomon Marori and Miss Annie Marori, New-York; Johnston Alexander, D. Marcone, Julian Cureto, Miss H. S. Smyth and sister, Mr. Deacon, England; Clark S. Smith, G. Goubert, G. Peischen, Paris; James Francis McCoy, New-York; Mrs. Perse and daughter, Savannah; Mr. Eckelberry and wife, Henry S. Morton, Stanley Barton, Martin Rearson, Mr. Crotty, England.

SEPT. 14.—*In steamship Virginia, for Liverpool*—Miss Susan Paul, Ohio; Lieut. Casey and Mrs. Casey, St. Johns, N. B.; Mr. and Mrs. P. Collins, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss George and three children, Jersey City; W. B. Whibbey and Mrs. Whibbey, New-York; M. Matson, Chicago; R. Thompson, New-York; Mr. Rowenthal, Paris; Miss M. Mitchell, New-York; Mrs. Flynn, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. W. Fox, Windsor, Conn.; T. O'Connor, New-York.

Sept. 14.—*In Steamship Columbia, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Frederick Counce, Glasgow; Rev. John Chalmers, Mrs. Chalmers, four children and servant, China; Jas. McMurry, California; H. Ledgerwood, Aberdeen; Henry Hunter, Omagh; Henry Guppy, West Indies; Mr. F. Drew, Mrs. Drew, Master John Drew, Philadelphia; J. Cooly Levitt, Esq., Staten Island; Mrs. Sundley, Cincinnati; Mrs. David Dyers, Alfred Drew, Albany; Alexander Leitch, Washington; Mrs. Fanny Somers, Scranton; John Hinchliffe, Utica; Mr. James Whitaker, Canada; Mrs. Catherine Knox, Mrs. Agnes Brass, Mrs. Corse, New-York; Mrs. Fryer, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Henry Cassidy and two children, Mr. A. Jardin, Mrs. Jardin, New-York.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—J. W. Roberts and wife, Capt. R. W. Rountree, Henry Rountree, Frank Adams, W. D. Carver, L. Baskinski, A. Herman, H. Herman, Robert A. Young, Richard Bullock, J. A. Moyna, Jacob Holzman, F. A. Clark, Miss Clare, Miss Chase, Master Chase, Mr. Selig, Mrs. Fairhaus and infant, M. A. Benjamin, William Grau, George Borken, George Soule, Miss Soule, Mrs. Hettie Adams, T. C. Comstock, L. R. Winship, Ferdinand Reese.

Passengers Arrived.

Sept. 14.—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, Mr. Finney, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Lindsay and 2 children, Mr. Hanley and infant, Mrs. Mulcaher, Mme. Prevose, Mme. Renaid, Mrs. Roux, nephew and niece, Mr. Smart, Miss Walton, Miss Bahley, Miss Taylor, Miss Sappen, Mrs. Klein and infant, Mrs. Collier and 3 children, Mr. Foster, Mrs. Mahan and child, Mme. Goff, Miss Bentley, Miss Palmer, Miss Beckett, Miss E. Bailey, Miss M. Bailey, Mrs. Becker and daughter, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Valentine, Rev. Mr. Walsh, Rev. Mr. Harriman, Messrs. Marshard, Fenton and lady, McVeakin, Aupaix, Reingham, Klein, Collier, Hailey, Bates, Hoyle, Quennelly, lady and child, Acdis, Taylor, Lappen, Amand, Redpath and lady, Davenport, Dawbarn, Malony, Harrison, Bingley and lady, Warren, Cooper, lady and child, Master Rooke, Messrs. St. George, Pedro Rogers, Dorp, Frazel, Lord, Forestine Lennan, Arklett, Paillard, Shenarick, Beckett, Hewitson, Wilson, Hughes, Littlewood, Black, Brown, lady and child, Bentley, Mr. Denver, Miss Walsh, Billotti, Capt. Wadden, Rev. Mr. O'Donnell.

SEPT. 14.—*In steamship Deutschland, from Bremen*—G. R. Lange and wife, Mrs. Auguste Wilhens, Theodora Cantius and family, Jacob Frank, Rudolph Kacodi and wife, T. Rose, H. Sellmann and family, H. A. Hennings and wife, C. P. Fischer and family, [illegible], August Hoffmann and wife, Hermann Hoffmann, [illegible], Kummerer, Engel, G. W. Otten, J. [illegible] and wife, M. [illegible] and wife, [illegible] and family, [illegible].

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 40 | Sun sets..... 6 [illegible] | Moon rises.. 7 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 19 | Gov. Island. 9 08 | Hell Gate.. 10 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Virginia, Sterling, Vera Cruz, C. W. Turner; Wilmington, Cole, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; J. S. Green, Inman, Alexandria, J. Hand; Ashland, Nostone, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen via Southampton, I. Taylor; Atalanta, (Br.) Pinkham, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Alabama, Limeburner, Charleston, A. Leary; Virginia, (Br.,) Prowse, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Jackson, Boden, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, Smith & Dunning.

Steamers Key West, Rudoll, Boston; Banner, Brown & Pinckney; Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, H. P. Clyde.

Barks Hosea Rich, Pomeroy, Buenos Ayres, Brett, Son & Co.; Garibaldi, Elaridge, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; Cordelia, Delap, Savannah, G. L. Young & Co.; Axel, (Norw.,) Sortge, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Royal Charley, (Br.,) Bosse, Cork for orders, via Philadelphia; Fannie, Clapp, Mobile, G. L. Young & Co.; Southern Belle, (Br.,) Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., Harris & Howell; Mora, (Br.,) McDonald, Vernon in Brown; Alata, Behaken, Genoa, Warren Ray.

Brigs S. C. Shaw, (Br.,) Saunders, Sydney, C. B., Boyd & Hincken; Louisa, (Br.,) Bell, St. Kitts and Trinidad, C. N. Trumbull; Montrose, Peterson, Cardenas, Waydell & Co.; Orinoco, (Br.,) Davidson, Liverpool via Wilmington, N. C., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Teresita, (Br.,) Hall, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourner; J. B. Nevius, (Br.,) Perkins, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners W. B. Mann, Stanford, Washington, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Henrietta, Rankin, Hartford, G. K. Rackett; E. Brainerd, Wells, Hartford, G. K. Rackett; Ida Nicholson, Price, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Adelaide, Simborn, Machias, Simes, Chase & Co.; Fred. Clark, (Br.,) Took, Pará, Francis Moran; Leocadia, Poole, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; J. B. Knowles, Scott, Jacksonville, G. L. Young & Co.; Artist, Godfrey, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; O. N. Folley, Bowdoin, Baltimore, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Annie Seymour, (Br.,) Newbold, Jones & Lough; E. G. Sawyer, Kane, Jacksonville, J. A. Simpson & Sons; S. W. Smith, Turner, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloops Globe, Dewart, Bridgeport, Conn., G. K. Rackett; Emily, Allen, Bridgeport, Conn., C. H. Allen.

Arrived.

Steamship Deutschland, (Brem.) ——, Bremen and Southampton Sept. 3, at 4 P. M., with 319 cabin and 489 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had westerly winds the first part of the passage, last part fine weather. 7th inst., a seaman, named Dierksen, was washed overboard. Sept. 11, lat. 45 52, lon. 52 19, passed Br. ship Roseneath, bound W. Sept. 13, at 5 A. M., lat. 41 27, lon. 65 11, passed steamship Manhattan, bound E. Same day, at 3:40 P. M., lat. 41 6, lon. 64 50, passed Bremen steamship Hansa.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Aug. 31, via Queenstown Sept. 2, with mdse. and 710 passengers to John G. Dale. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 2 P. M. Sept. 12; 571 miles E. of Sandy Hook, spoke bark Morning Star, of Farboro, N. B., bound W. 10th, off Cape Race, passed a bark-rigged steamship, bound W. 12th, 493 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a Br. ship, showing a blue flag, with white diamond and letter T in the centre.

Steamship Tillie, Partridge, Key West 6 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. 11th inst., off Cape Lookout, saw a schr. strg. S., showing a white flag and red border, with letters M. G. in it.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, with naval stores to James Hand. 13th inst., off Cape May Lightship, saw Bremen bark Anna, hence for Philadelphia.

Ship Western Empire, Grozier, Liverpool Aug. 5, with mdse. to Charles L. Colby.

Ship Ontario, Hosmer, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship John Bunyan, Carver, Antwerp 43 ds., with mdse. and 75 passengers to Walsh & Carver. Had light westerly winds and calms almost the entire passage.

Bark Yumuri, Johnson, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Brig Alpha, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) Parks, Gottenburg 56 ds., with iron to master. Had heavy westerly winds most of the passage.

Brig A. G. Jewett, (of Belfast, Me.,) Reed, Marseilles 50 ds., with mdse. to J. E. Ward & Co. Had light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Isabella, (of Economy, N. S.,) Murray, Lingan, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Eiche, Kassebohm, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co.

Brig Mercedes, Kohl, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Hampden, Gott, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Brig Kate Foster, (of Cherryfield,) Foster, Jacksonville 13 ds., with yellow pine to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Centaur, Moore, Trinidad, Cuba 18 ds., with sugar to Rivera, Cardoze & Co.

Brig Eclipse, (Br.,) Peterson, Old Harbor, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to Jones & Lough.

Brig Sophie, Strout, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Uranus, (Br.,) Roberts, Miragoane 22 ds., with logwood to Crandall, Umphray & Co. When 3 ds. out, the Captain sickened and died of yellow fever.

Schr. H. E. Russell, ——, Middletown, for Washington.

Schr. New-Zealand, Cook, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Frank & Emily, Hobby, Bangor, with lumber for Hoboken.

Schr. Giraffe, Lovejoy, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Lena Hume, Appleby, Eastport, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. America, (Br.,) Payson, Cornwallis, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Telegraph, Coon, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Kedron, (Br.,) Drake, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. D. W. Clark, (Br.,) Peck, St. John 13 ds., with laths to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Melbourne, Marsden, Gardner, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Stephen's, N. B., 8 ds., with laths to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Kaimar, Lambert, Musquash 13 ds., with spiling to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. S. K. Jayne, Russell, Jacksonville 13 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. Bine, (Br.,) Dernier, Dorchester, N. B., 13 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Daybreak, Cousins, Remedios 16 ds., with sugar to J. K. Ward & Co.

Schr. Hero, Matthews, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Ann & Amelia, Hudson, Baltimore.

Schr. Susanna, Packett, Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. J. C. Simpson, Hazelton, Washington, N. C.

Schr. J. S. Hess, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Nathan, Clifford, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. David Babcock, Crawford, New-Haven.

Schr. Rebecca, Smith, Baltimore, for New-London.

Schr. Alida, Lombard, Boston, for Saugerties.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Hobby, New-Haven.

Schr. Maria, Barnes, Westerley.

Schr. Northern Light, Putnam, Vinalhaven.

Schr. Challenge, Miller, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Esquimaux, Driggs, Taunton.

Schr. Susan Center, Sweetzer, Rockland.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Middletown, with stone.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. W.

Below.

Ship Dr. Barth, from Hamburg.

Bark Ann Eliza, from Glasgow.—(Both by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.)

Sailed.

Steamships Allemania, Virginia, Atlantic, Columbia, City of Baltimore, Atalanta, Virginia, (for Sisal,) Sherman, San Jacinto, Alabama, Manhattan, Wilmington, James S. Green Ashland, John Gibson, Saratoga and Achilles.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 14—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; ship J. Montgomery, Calcutta; barks C. Palmer, Rotterdam; Almoner, Bonaire; brigs Acme, Liverpool; J. H. Dillingham, Galveston; Aquidneck, Mobile; P. M. Heslen, Philadelphia; H. M. McGilvery, from Port Johnson.

Below—Brig Samuel Lindsey, from Rondout.

HOLMES' HOLE, Sept. 12—Arr. schrs. Sarah A. Hammond, of Boston; Sallie S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston for Philadelphia; Yarmouth Botler, Woodbridge, from Weymouth.

Sept. 13—Arr. fishing schr. Cherubim and tenders, from a cruise. She is bound to Brookhaven.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 14—Arr. brig Lizzie Daniels, from Boston.

Sld. steamers San Salvador, for New-York, and Wyoming, for Philadelphia; schr. Breeze, for Jacksonville.

Spoken, &c.

Helen R. Cooper—ship, of New-York, 16 ds. from Havana for London, Sept. 7, lat. 36 25, lon. 89—had experienced a hurricane on Aug. 31; lost topsails and shifted cargo.

Mina—brig, of St. John, N. B., from Guttenburg for Philadelphia, Sept. 8, lat. 41, lon. 66 30.

Rosamond—bark, from New-York for Galveston, Sept. 6, lat. 34 45, lon. 69 10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 14—Old. steamer James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
PARIS, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON, NO. 625 BROADWAY,
AWARDED,
OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS,
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,

NAPOLEON III

A GOLD MEDAL
FOR THE PERFECTION OF
SEWING MACHINES, and BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES.

The only GOLD MEDAL for this Branch of Manufacture.

At the head of Sewing-Machine awards in the official list stands:

GOLD MEDAL,
WHEELER & WILSON, NEW-YORK.
SEWING-MACHINE, BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Next come 13 awards of Silver Medals to various companies; then 22 awards of Bronze Medals and 20 Honorable Mentions.

Finally comes, under the head of "Coöperators," "Gold Medal, E. Howe, Jr., Promoter of the Sewing-Machine."

J. A. HOUSE, OF WHEELER & WILSON.
H. A. HOUSE, OF WHEELER & WILSON.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffee, sugars, flour and all kinds of provisions, at the celebrated grocery store of THOS. R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York. Call, save your money, and see for yourselves.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 73, Sept. 14, 1867.
13, 18, 45, 20, 33, 70, 41, 74, 65, 58, 78, 66.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 74, Sept. 14, 1867.
40, 36, 19, 16, 9, 27, 30, 28, 47, 38, 54, 76, 26, 41.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 354, Sept. 14, 1867.
68, 74, 70, 19, 36, 29, 14, 55, 20, 50.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 355, Sept. 14, 1867.
72, 8, 73, 19, 14, 49, 46, 44, 28, 57, 43.
BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. Morning Capital Prize, $[illegible]. Evening Capital Prize, $[illegible]. Circulars sent, prizes cashed, and all orders attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 113 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.—Information furnished and circulars sent by addressing
PARKES & CO.,
Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, basement.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices; the immense stock at No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker, is now offered at great bargains; several second hand carriages, hearses and coaches, 1,000 sets harness.
CALVIN WITTY's Wareroom.